THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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FIRST EDITION

MAZZINI ON THE COMMUNE.

Tragedy in St. Louis.

The Methodist Book Concern.

Charleston's Public Schools.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc. Etc., Etc

ET TU, BRUTE!

Mazzini on Communism—Why he Disapproves of the Paris Programme.

In the newly-published number of the *Contemporary Review* there is a significant article by Mazzini on the Commune, and its aims and its proceedings. From this paper (which was written before the fall of the Communists) we make the following extracts:—

We republicans of the present day have too much of the rebel and too little of the apostle amongst us. The banner of insurrection fascinates us, wheresoever or for whatsoever reason it floats. We have endured so much from the *de facto* governments that every protest against an existing power assumes in our eyes the appearance of a sacred manifestation of liberty—an assertion of the right to advance, against the immobility to which we have been for so many centuries condemned. Every daring affirmation finds an echo in the heart of our youth; not because upon mature examination it is found to have enunciated a portion of truth hitherto unknown, but simply because it is daring. Every spark of exceptional courage displayed in support of such daring affirmation transforms the actor into a hero in our eyes. It is by such passionate adoration and brief but fruitless enthusiasm that individuality avenges itself for its long subjection to brute force. Just as—about a third of a century since—the youth of that day rebelled against the pedantic rules of art, long enforced in the name of Greek and Roman models, and gave themselves up to a blind worship of the empty and immoral formula of art for art's sake, denying the sole true formula—art for the sake of human progress—our camp is threatened at the present day by the formula of action for action's sake. * * *

To prophesy the salvation of France through the Parisian Commune, because it has raised the flag of insurrection against an unworthy Assembly, without regard to the sole point of real import—the insurrectionary programme—will not impede its fall. If it do not sink, as it seems probable, in battle, it will fall through the anarchy inevitably resulting from that programme, and facilitating the return of monarchy, which fools believe to be a pledge of order, while in fact it is, wherever it is incapable of identifying itself with the progressive destiny of the nation, simply a pledge of future revolutions. In the meantime, however, the fall of the Paris Commune, which is, in reality, merely the necessary consequence of an abnormal incident in the development of the republican enterprise, will be, to the many who have regarded it as an initiatory fact, a fresh cause of fatal discouragement among the peoples, of hesitation and distrust among lukewarm Liberals of the Parliamentary Left, and a new weapon furnished to the adversaries of the republican doctrine, who will argue:—"This also was a republican movement, and its overthrow is a new proof of the impotence of the principle." * * * *

If on the uprising of Paris in the name not of a great European or national principle, but of her own local rights, our party had only remembered that a similar uprising, holy and opportune against a foreign foe, would have secured for them all that they now demand, but that such insurrection is neither holy nor opportune while that foreign foe holds the heights of Paris, and watches with scornful smiles Frenchmen slaughtering each other while they ignore his presence and violation of their territory—if, studying the programme of the Parisian Commune, they had proclaimed it false, harmful, and condemned beforehand to succumb, they would now have a right to say to the republican party:—"Be not discomfitted; the inevitable defeat of the Parisian Commune is no defeat of the republic, but of men who, consciously or unconsciously, have abandoned both republican unity and the republican mission, and are incapable of victory."

METHODIST BOOK CONCERN TROUBLE

Meeting of the Book Committee—The Trial of Dr. Lanahan to Proceed.

At a meeting of the committee held on May 27th, a series of resolutions were adopted by a vote of 10 to 3, suspending Dr. John Lanahan from the position of Assistant Book Agent. These resolutions also called for a speedy trial of the various charges made against the accused, and the 15th of June was set apart for that purpose.

This decided action of the committee gave promise that some definite settlement of this seemingly endless muddle would soon be reached, and the proceedings of the meeting of the committee to be held to-day were anxiously awaited by the members of the Methodist denomination generally.

The committee met at 10 o'clock this morning, Mr. Cyrus Brooks in the chair. Messrs. J. H. Moore and G. W. Woodruff were the only members absent. The preliminary arrangements in connection with the trial of Dr. Lanahan were adjusted, and a long discussion took place, in which many of the members participated, in relation to the advisibility of admitting reporters to the sessions of the court.

The committee met again at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and after debate it was definitely settled that the investigation would begin promptly at 10 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is the intention of the committee to hold the present court until the entire subject at issue has been thoroughly investigated.—*N. Y. Post, last evening.*

SOUTHERN EDUCATION.

Charleston Public Schools Closed for Want of Funds.

The Charleston *Courier* of the 14th instant says:—

We regret to learn that the public schools in the city of Charleston are to be closed, because of an alleged want of funds with which to continue them.

The Grand Jury of this county, in its last presentment, reported that the State and county taxes, which have been collected during the past three months, amounted to $320,000; and yet in the face of this large amount, which has been promptly paid by a law-abiding people, we are quietly told that the public schools must be closed, that the treasury is empty, and that we must provide for the education of our children as best we may. Can it be possible that $320,000 have all been expended in the payment of County Commissioners' checks, and that nothing is left for the education of our children? Can it be true that this large amount of money has been paid for the building of bridges and construction of turnpikes, which have never been built or constructed, and that our little ones are to be denied the blessings of an education because they have been robbed of their honest dues? We want to know to whom we shall attach the responsibility of closing our city public schools. Who is the party that is responsible for the non-payment of our teachers for the six months, and who is to be blamed for their suffering and distressed condition?

A GREAT CALAMITY AVERTED.

How the Man who was Going to Set the Pacific Ocean on Fire was Disposed of.

Some time ago a man named Gregory Summerfield was murdered by being pushed from the platform of a car on the Union Pacific Railroad at Cape Horn, and falling down a thousand feet on to the rocks below. Summerfield was a man of extraordinary literary and scientific attainments, and was always known before his death as "the man with the secret." The only person on the platform with him when he was thrust down the precipice was Leonidas Parker, a Sacramento lawyer of talent and excellent reputation. He was twice tried for the murder, and each time mysteriously acquitted. Recently he died, but left behind him an explanation of the whole transaction. A short time before Summerfield's death he came into Parker's office, that being his first appearance in San Francisco for a number of years, and told him that he had fathomed the mighty secret of making water burn by means of a preparation of potassium, which would separate the particles and ignite the liberated oxygen, thus creating and recreating its own force, and proceeding until all the particles were destroyed.

Possessed of this terrible power, he demanded $1,000,000 to be raised in San Francisco, or he would set the Pacific Ocean on fire, and let the world take the consequences. Parker thought himself dealing with a lunatic, and treated the matter disdainfully, but offered to try one of his potassium pills in a wash-bowl of water, which skipped and hissed around as it always does, and seemed about to expire, when a sharp explosion took place, and, to his surprise, the liquid blazed in lurid flames to the ceiling until every drop was consumed. Deeming this worth considering, he imparted the discovery, with Summerfield's condition, to a leading banker, a bishop, a chemist, two State university professors, a physician, a judge, and two Protestant divines, who, with himself, witnessed the experiment on a grand scale in a mountain lake ten miles from San Francisco. In fifteen minutes every drop of water in the pool was consumed, and the committee became alarmed while Summerfield became importunate. Only a half million could be raised at San Francisco, and something must be done or the Pacific Ocean would roll billows of flame instead of water. It was proposed to attempt subscriptions in New York, when the bishop rose and said that all that was child's play, that nothing would satisfy the wretch, and extermination was, under the circumstances, justifiable. All coincided, and Parker, who knew the gorges and windings of the Pacific Road, was chosen as humanity's avenging angel. In the conclusion of his document he says:—"I selected Cape Horn as the best adapted to the purpose, and * * * * the public knows the rest. Having been fully acquitted by two tribunals of the law, I think this final appeal to my fellow-men throughout the State, and ask them confidently not to reverse the judgment already pronounced."

EXCITEMENT AT CHATTANOOGA.

Fearful State of Affairs.

The latest accounts from Chattanooga are to the effect that the excitement in that city in reference to Stanton and his road has in no way abated, and continues to rage with furious intensity. Many of the business houses are closed, and others, it is thought, will close. The employees of the Alabama and Chattanooga road are in a state of demoralized mobocracy. The maledictions against Stanton are deep, bitter, and wide spread. He is in the city, and avers that others, and not himself, are to blame for the unfortunate state of affairs. The people look to him to make this averment good, and avow a determination to hold him to a fearful accountability in case he does not do so. As the Monday night train came up from Chattanooga at Wauhatchie, at the junction of the Nashville and Chattanooga with the Alabama and Chattanooga road, there were several hundred infuriated men, yelling and cursing as the train passed, saying with blustering oaths "you can run on that road (meaning the Nashville and Chattanooga), but you can't run on this" (meaning the Alabama and Chattanooga). The Chinese in Chattanooga are indignant. They say that according to their contract ($16 a month in coin) they have earned $60,000, all of which they will willingly sacrifice if Stanton will take them back where they came from, to San Francisco.

The worst feature in the case is that a hundred miles below Chattanooga there are hundreds of laborers, composed of whites, Chinese, and negroes, some of them with families, among the swamps and in a starving condition. Their situation is represented as being pitiable in the extreme. There is no means of conveying them food or rations except by the road, and the maddened employes have possession of that and positively refuse to allow the trains to run. For this state of things there is a fearful retribution in store for somebody.

AWFUL TRAGEDY.

A Brother and Sister Shot Dead.

The St. Louis *Republican* of the 14th has the following:—

The usual quiet of Jefferson City has been disturbed by a tragedy which occurred on Sunday evening, resulting in the death of Mrs. Berry and her brother, Hofius.

There was a German picnic on the outskirts of the town on Sunday afternoon, which was attended by the above-named parties. On returning to the house of Mrs. Berry, it is said that an altercation occurred between Hofius, the brother of Mrs. Berry, and Mr. Schirenberg, the editor of the *Fortschritt*, a German weekly newspaper.

Schirenberg, it is stated, had been paying some attentions to the widow, but whatever was the cause of the quarrel, the widow stepped in between the parties to stop the difficulty, and she received a pistol shot in her side aimed by her brother at Schirenberg. Her brother, in a moment of desperation, seeing what he had done, rushed up stairs and shot himself, dying instantly from the effect of the wounds in the head.

A verdict was rendered that deceased came to his death from a pistol shot fired by his own hand. Three of the jurors, including the foreman, refused to sign the verdict, but as the body needed burial, on the score of humanity they signed it under protest.

The result of the verdict did not satisfy the community, as it was thought by some that the manner of Hofius' death was open to doubt. A bullet had lodged in the wall near where the body was lying, and there was a mark showing that another bullet had glanced off. How Hofius could have fired the shot which made this mark was the question.

The citizens were in a high state of excitement, and the same jury was summoned to examine the case over again.

KENTUCKY SILVER MINES.

A Precious Mystery in the Nelson County Knobs.

There is a mysterious whispering among some of the knowing ones in regard to a lost silver mine which, it is asserted, has been recently discovered by certain parties in the knobs lying off to the west of the Bardstown Branch Railroad, near Samuels' Depot. About seventy years ago this mine of precious metal was worked by two men, who alone were in the secret as to its precise location. One of the men died soon after the discovery was made, leaving the secret with his companion. Not long after the death of the first the survivor started on a trip to New Orleans, and on his way thither was drowned, taking the secret to the bottom of the Mississippi with him. It is now alleged the lost silver mine has been found, and the people living in the vicinity are on the *qui vive*, waiting for further developments.

THE WAR FESTIVAL AT BERLIN.

Programme of Arrangements—A Grand and Historical Pageant.

Berlin (May 31) Correspondence London Times.

Military and municipal preparations for the entry of the army into Berlin are in full progress. The troops detailed for this triumphal procession are the Prussian Guards, some Southern detachments, and five out of every regiment that has taken part in the campaign. The troops will be quartered in the towns and villages near Berlin, and make their first appearance in the capital only on the festal day. At their head the Emperor will have the satisfaction of passing the gate and riding down the Via Triumphalis, to be constructed in honor of the occasion. All the way, from the Tempelhof Feld to the Palace they will pass between two rows of cannon taken from the enemy, and varied here and there by gigantic trophies, composed of gun-barrels and flags. No less than 2000 pieces have been placed at the disposal of the municipal authorities for this purpose. A perfect forest of French standards and eagles will precede the victorious army, in addition to which many of the enemy's colors will be carried before the regiments which have taken them. At the Brandenburg gate, with its famous portal, the Emperor and the returning warriors will be received by civic deputations, and—*more Germanico*—by 100 young ladies in white, strewing flowers and distributing laurel wreaths. Within the gate, in the Pariser Platz—so called after the first capture in 1813—platforms will be erected for the accommodation of no less than 13,600 persons. Other platforms are to be placed in the Ascanische Platz, in the Waterloo Quay, and in divers localities. If present intentions are adhered to, the equestrian statue of his Majesty's father will be inaugurated on June 17, the day after the entry, the 18th being set apart for the thanksgiving in the churches.

In and out of Germany the revival of the empire continues to elicit demonstrations of joy and gratified pride on the part of her patriotic sons. Oaks are being planted in commemoration of the event. Busts of the leading statesmen are put up, and swords presented to the most distinguished among the many distinguished generals of the war. At the same time the most heterogeneous presents are pouring in upon Bismarck, Moltke, Werder, and their associates in the great war. The quaintness of these gifts in many instances proves the deep impression made even upon simple country folk. A renowned poet composes an epic expressly for the perusal of the Emperor. A country squire in Frisia confers upon the leading statesman of the age a wagon load of hams, all vouched to be cured on his own estate. To Moltke comes a hogshead of eau-de-cologne from an enthusiastic admirer on the banks of the Rhine, and, if I am not mistaken, an extravagant Pomeranian has gone the length of sending a barrel of herrings to some other worthy in token of his grateful recognition of his deserts. That addresses have not yet entirely subsided is a matter of course in this vocal age. Only the other day the Munich Town Council sent a long telegram to the Emperor informing him that an Imperial oak has been solemnly planted in their capital. The Germans in New York have once more offered their congratulations to the Berlin Parliament, accompanied by assurances of their enduring sympathy with the land of their birth. Other communications of a similar character are constantly arriving, and naturally elicit replies in the same strain. The Emperor's answer to the Munich Town Council was especially gracious, thanking them in the warmest terms for "celebrating in so suggestive a manner the reinstitution of the empire in the capital of one of the strongest of its component States."

A SHOOTING AFFAIR.

A Colored Justice of the Peace Probably Fatally Wounded by a Government Clerk.

Yesterday afternoon, about two o'clock, great excitement was occasioned among the people in the vicinity by the shooting of O. B. S. Wall, a colored justice of the peace, by Captain M. L. Davenport, a clerk in the office of the Second Auditor. It appears from the statement of the wounded man that some days ago a Mrs. Wright, an employe of the Howard University, called on Wall and said that she had purchased a stove from a clerk named Davenport, in the Second Auditor's office, for $10, and that it was not what he had warranted, as it would not bake bread, and she wished to obtain redress. Wall said that perhaps he could arrange the matter, and called on the appointment clerk of the Second Auditor's office, and stated to him the circumstances. Davenport was sent for, and a conversation occurred between him and Wall, which resulted in the agreement of Davenport to take back the stove.

Subsequently, Davenport called on Wall near his office, and said that he had determined not to take back the stove. Wall saw Mrs. Wright afterwards and advised her to see the Secretary of the Treasury about the matter, which she did, in company with another woman, and a stormy interview occurred on the same occasion between her and Davenport, who had been sent for as before.

Davenport, yesterday afternoon, walked into the office of Justice of the Peace Wall, and, drawing a seven-shooter, fired two shots at him, one of which took effect in the abdomen about an inch and a half to the right of and just below the navel. The parties in the office at the time immediately knocked Davenport down, cutting him severely, and he was taken to the station-house near at hand and locked up.

Wall was taken to his home, on Seventh street, above the Boundary. Officer Robert French soon succeeded in obtaining the attendance of physicians, and Dr. Robert Reyburn dressed Wall's wound, but did not give an opinion as to whether it would prove fatal, though he said the affair looked ugly.

Davenport, when arrested, had evidently been drinking, but would make no definite statements as to the motive which prompted the act.

The physicians, having been unable to find the ball, are unwilling to express any opinion as to Wall's chances for recovery, although they fear the worst.—*Washington Patriot, yesterday.*

TEHUANTEPEC CANAL.

Communication from Minister Nelson—A Surface Route Discovered.

Translated from the Diario Official of May 10.

DEPARTMENT OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS, LEGATION OF THE UNITED STATES, MEXICO, May 1, 1871.—Sir:—I have received a communication from Captain R. W. Shufeldt, dated at Minatitlan April 19, which contains the gratifying intelligence that a practicable surface canal route has been discovered across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec by the surveying expedition under his command. This route begins at the mouth of Goatzacoalcos river, on the north passes, through Tarifa at the summit, and terminates probably at Salina Cruz, on the Pacific. The canal will be about one hundred and ten miles long, exclusive of rivers and lagoons utilized, and will require a "feeder" of thirty miles in length. The water will be taken from the "Rio Corte," at a point where an abundant supply can be obtained at the proper elevation.

Captain Shufeldt, on the eve of his departure from the isthmus, requested me to convey to the Federal Government of Mexico his warm appreciation of its hospitality, and also to express his hope that the favorable result that has been attained, in harmony with the Mexican Commissioners, who have joined his party in some of their most arduous explorations, will prove satisfactory, and in the end redound to the material advancement of Mexico.

I need scarcely add that in these expectations and good wishes I most cordially join.

I have the honor to remain, with great respect, your obedient servant, THOMAS H. NELSON.

Hon. Manuel Arpiroz, Department for Foreign Affairs, Mexico.

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Another Government for France.

"La Republique Sociale."

Movements of Troops

Terrible Drowning Accident.

DOMESTIC AFFAIRS.

Boston and the Centenary.

Pennsylvania Medical Convention.

Justice to Women Doctors.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc, Etc.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Communist Released.

VERSAILLES, June 16.—Francois Paul Meurice, dramatist and novelist, arrested in Paris as a Communist, has been released.

There will be for the present

No Transfer of the Executive and Legal Departments

of the Government, which remain as at present constituted at Versailles until October.

The Court-Martial

will assemble next week for the trial of Rochefort, Assi, and Rossel.

Motions were submitted in the Assembly by Baze providing for the

Prolongation of the Powers

of both the Assembly and President Thiers two years, and also for the Election Committee to draw up a bill constituting the future Government of France.

Vive la Republique Sociale!

PARIS, June 16.—A proclamation has been issued by the International Society, which declares, "We are disarmed but not conquered, and are still one hundred thousand strong. Favre and Trochu were the authors of our misfortunes, aided by capital and the priesthood. We accept the responsibility of the conflagrations. We must have no interior deputies, no divisions at the polls. Reaction took away our arms but not our votes. Vive la Republique Sociale! Vive la Commune!"

The National Guards.

VERSAILLES, June 16.—General Douay's Corps has gone to Lyons. Its mission is to disarm the National Guards in the Valley of the Rhone from Lyons to Marseilles.

General Clinchant

remains at Versailles, and General L'Admirault in Paris with 60,000 men. About 20,000 troops will be

Sent to Algeria.

The 2d Corps is at Versailles. The principal towns throughout the country are to be garrisoned.

The Chief Newspapers

have constituted themselves an election committee for the support of non-partisan candidates for the Assembly whose careers are guaranteed. They will support law and order.

The Communist General La Cecelia

was arrested in the Department of Calvados.

Nothing yet has been determined by the Government relative to raising the state of siege in Paris.

LONDON, June 16.

Fourteen Persons were Drowned

in consequence of an accident in Moray Frith.

Miss Rye

took out one hundred and thirteen children to Canada in Allen's steamship Prussian, which sailed yesterday for Quebec.

The tramway from Islandton to Margate is opened, and others are building in different parts of London.

Royal Betrothal.

A marriage has been arranged between the Princess Thyra of Denmark and the Duke of Edinburgh.

Alfred Ernest Albert, Duke of Edinburgh, Duke of Saxe, Earl of Ulster, and Earl of Kent, is the fourth child and second son of Queen Victoria, and was born on the 6th of August, 1844. On the completion of his education he was commissioned a captain in the Royal Navy, and as such made numerous voyages and visited the several colonies of Great Britain. He is said to be a young man of ability, though somewhat wild.

Princess Thyra Amelie Caroline Charlotte Anne is the fifth child and third daughter of Christian IX, of Denmark, and was born on the 26th of September, 1853. Her eldest sister, Alexandra, is, as the reader is aware, the wife of the Prince of Wales; and another sister, the Princess Dagmar (now called Maria Feodorovna,) is the wife of the hereditary Grand Duke Alexander of Russia. The Princess is said to be a charming young lady, and will doubtless become as popular with the English as her sister, the Princess of Wales.

This Morning's Quotations.

LONDON, June 16—11:30 A. M.—The weather is fair, and favorable to the crops. Consols, 92¾ for both money and account. United States bonds quiet and steady; 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, 90¾; of 1867, 90; 10-40s, 88¾.

FRANKFORT, June 16.—United States bonds closed at 96½@96¾ yesterday.

PARIS, June 16.—Rentes, closed at 53f. 92c. yesterday.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—10:30 A. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 8¾@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. The sales to-day are estimated at 15,000 bales. Sales of the week have been 133,000 bales, including 26,000 for export, and 36,600 for speculation. Stock in port, 945,000 bales, including 615,000 American. The receipts of the week have been 125,000 bales, including 93,000 American. Actual export, 22,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull. Receipts of wheat for three days, 34,000 qrs.; American, 22,000.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

LONDON, June 16—1:30 P. M.—Consols 92¾ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s, 90¾ for the issue of 1867.

LIVERPOOL, June 16—1:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; sales now estimated at 18,000 bales, including 8000 for export and speculation. Sales of cotton at sea, nearly due from Charleston or Savannah, at 8¾d. California wheat, 11s. 11d.; new red spring, 10s. 7d.@10s. 9d. Pork, 55s. Tallow, 48s.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Boston and the Centenary.

BOSTON, June 16.—A committee was appointed by the Boston Common Council to confer with the committee and authorities of Philadelphia in relation to the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of American Independence.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Pugilistic Exhibitions in the District.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Several days ago the trustees of Odd Fellows' Hall refused to rent the hall for a pugilistic exhibition, and now the lower branches of the Territorial Legislature has passed a resolution directing the Superintendent of Police to prevent any exhibitions of the art of boxing and pugilism in the District of Columbia until the passage of the act regulating the same.

Report Corrected.

It is said the report that Mr. Rangabe has been transferred from Washington as Minister at Paris is erroneous, and perhaps may be explained by the fact that he has received a *conge* of three months, which he proposes to spend in Paris.

Government Weather Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, June 16—10:30 A. M.—Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours:—The barometer fell rapidly on Thursday on the California coast, and is now falling on the Rocky Mountains and in the Mississippi valley. The area of highest pressure extends from Ohio east to Chesapeake bay. The temperature has risen slightly northwest on the East Atlantic coast. It has fallen somewhat from North Carolina to Georgia. The cloudy weather reported Thursday morning west of Illinois has opened to the east and south, and heavy rain has fallen in Missouri. Light rains are reported during the night from Georgia eastward, and a light local rain on Lake Ontario, where the temperature has fallen. Clear weather, with light winds, prevailed elsewhere on Thursday.

Probabilities.—The barometer will probably fall during the day from Pennsylvania to Iowa and southward to the Gulf. The conditions are favorable for local rains and tornadoes from Illinois and Arkansas. Threatening and rainy weather will probably extend into Kentucky and Tennessee. No serious disturbance is apprehended for the lower lakes, Atlantic and Gulf coast, during the day.

FROM THE STATE.

The Medical Convention and Women Doctors.

Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.

WILLIAMSPORT, June 16.—The Pennsylvania State Medical Society, now in session here, yesterday formally rescinded their notorious rule against women physicians, after an animated discussion and a determined opposition. Ayes, 50; noes, 40. The obnoxious rule prohibited, on pain of expulsion from the society, consultation with women physicians, or with those men who consulted with them or taught them medicine. Among the active champions of the ladies were Doctors Joseph Parrish, of Media, Wilmer Worthington, of West Chester, Washington L. Atlee, of Philadelphia, Hiram Corson, of Montgomery county, and Traill Green, of Easton. The only organized opposition to women physicians now existing in the State is to be found in the Philadelphia County Medical Society.

The convention adjourns to-day.

Knights Templar.

HARRISBURG, June 16.—The next annual Grand Conclave of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania will be at Towanda in June next.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Woodhull & Claflin Sue the Christian Union for Libel.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The *Sun* says:—Messrs. Woodhull & Claflin have instituted a libel suit against Henry Ward Beecher and the publishers of the *Christian Union*, laying damages at $250,000. The ground of action is the publication in the *Christian Union*, of which Mr. Beecher is editor, of Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe's new novel, "My wife and I," in which appear two female characters, which it is alleged are intended to represent Mrs. Woodhull and Mrs. Claflin.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to the Evening Telegraph.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.

The Flood in the Columbia River

is overflowing the lower part of the city of Portland.

Chicago Flour and Wheat Market.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

CHICAGO, June 16—9:30 A. M.—Wheat quiet and easier. No. 2, $1·27@1·27¼, seller June; $1·26¼, seller July.

Corn steady at 54¼@54¾c., seller June; 54¾@54¾c., seller July. Freights unchanged.

	Receipts.	*Ship'ts.*		*Receipts.*	*Ship'ts.*
Flour, bbls.	5,000	6,000	Oats, bus.	24,000	55,000
Wheat, bus.	51,000	42,000	Rye, bus	1,000	none.
Corn, bus.	270,000	25,000	Barley, bus.	none	none.

THE WEATHER.

The Detailed Meteorological Report for To-day.

The following is the meteorological report of the Signal Bureau of the War Department for this morning, all the observations being taken at 7:43 A. M., Philadelphia time. The barometrical reports are corrected for temperature and elevation. The velocity of the wind is given in miles per hour, and the force is an approximate reduction to the Beaufort scale:—

Place of Observation.	*Barometer.*	*Thermometer.*	*Direction of Wind.*	*Velocity.*	*Force of Wind.*	*State of Weather.*
Baltimore	30·16	65	N. W.	5	Gentle.	Clear
Boston	29·97	62	N. W.	3	V. gent.	Fair
Cape May	30·09	63	N. W.	22	V. brisk	Clear
Charleston, S. C.	30·11	79	S. E.	2	V. gent.	Clear
Chicago	29·91	61	E.	11	Brisk.	Fair
Cincinnati	30·13	66	.....	..	Calm.	Cloud
Detroit	30·08	54	N. E.	5	Gentle.	Fair
Key West, Fla.	30·09	82	E.	4	Gentle.	Cloud
Memphis	30·01	74	.....	..	Calm.	l. rain
Mt. Washington	30·03	34	W.	14	Brisk.	Cloud
New York	30·01	64	N. W.	12	Brisk.	Fair
Norfolk	30·10	74	N. E.	3	V. gent.	Fair
Omaha	29·78	68	S. E.	7	Gentle.	Cloud
Oswego	30·01	54	W.	6	Gentle.	Cloud
Philadelphia	30·08	64	W.	..	.....	Clear
Pittsburg	30·21	62	.....	..	Calm.	Fair
St. Louis	30·01	71	.....	..	Calm.	h. rain
Washington	30·13	65	N. W.	8	Gentle.	Fair
Wilmington, N.C	30·04	75	N. E.	1	.....	Cloud

THE POLARIS AT NEW YORK.

Proposed Reception to Captain Hall by the American Geographical Society.

The Polaris arrived from Washington yesterday morning, after a fine passage of four days. She hauled into the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, at half-past 7 A. M., where she will remain till ready for starting northward. The little craft (400 tons) seems in every respect fitted for the expedition, unless, indeed, that her rig (that of a topsail schooner) be too light.

The propeller is what is known as an auxiliary screw, capable of being hoisted out of the water when sufficient headway may be made under canvas; thereby, too, economizing fuel, and preventing the screw from being broken by the ice. She is, besides, provided with an apparatus, by the aid of which whale oil may be safely used instead of other fuel. Those of the crew who have accompanied former expeditionists to the North Pole speak highly in praise of the preparations made by Captain Hall and most hopefully of his discovery of the long-sought-for Northwest passage.

The Polaris will proceed from here to the Esquimaux settlements of Upernavick and Disco, and at the latter await the arrival of the Government storeship Supply, with coal, lumber, etc., and additional provisions.

The reception to Captain Hall and officers, to be tendered by the American Geographical Society, will, it is understood, be given next week.—*Herald.*

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Friday, June 16, 1871.

The Philadelphia money market presents to-day the same general features as heretofore so often noticed. The amount of funds seeking temporary and permanent employment is somewhat diminishing, but it is still largely in excess of wants, and the rates of interest and discount are very liberal to all good borrowers. We quote call loans at 4@5 per cent. on acceptable collaterals, and at 5@6 per cent. on the higher grades of business paper.

Gold is quiet and steady, with sales ranging from 112⅝@112⅝, closing at the former.

In Government bonds there is not much doing, and prices continue firm.

Stocks were dull, and prices about steady. Sales of State 6s, 1st series, at 103¼; second do. at 107; and City 6s, new bonds, at 100¼.

Reading Railroad was active and strong; sales at 58·56@58·69; Pennsylvania was dull and weak, selling 61¼@61⅝. Small sales of Philadelphia and Trenton at 128; Lehigh Valley at 62⅝@62¾; Northern Central at 41; and Nesquehoning at 54.

Canal stocks were quiet but steady.

In the balance of the list the only sale was Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Railroad at 24¾.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

$3500 Pa 6s, 1 sc	103¼	500 sh Reading R	58⅝
$1000 do	2d 107	600 do	1s. c. 58⅝
$1500 City 6s, N. Is		20 do	1s. c. 58·59
c&p	100¾	100 do	60d. 58⅝
$100 do reg	100¾	100 do	b5wn&l. 58⅝
$1100 Leh 6s, '34	83¼	100 do	b5&in. 58⅝
2 sh Phil & T R	128	100 do	58⅝
12 sh Penna R. Is	61¾	300 do	1s. b60wn. 58·56
17 do allot	61¾	10 do	c. 58·69
20 sh Neshaquehg R	54	100 do	58⅝
10 sh 13th & 15th R	24¼	200 do	2d. 58⅝
4 sh Leh Val R	62¾	100 sh N Cent R	41¾
10 do	62¾	40 do	b5wn. 41¾

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 South Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—New U. S. 5s of 1881, 111¾@112; U. S. 5s of 1881, 117¼@117¾; do. 1862, 111¾@111¾; do. 1864, 111⅞@112¼; do. 1865, 111⅞@112¼; do. 1865, new, 114¼@114¾; do. 1867, do. 114¼@114⅝; do. 1868, do. 114¼@114¾; 10-40s, 109⅞@110¼. U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 115@115½; Gold, 119¼@119¾; Silver, 107@108¾; Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort. Bonds, 92@92¾; Central Pacific Railroad, 102@102½; Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 88@88½.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117¾@117½; 5-20s of 1862, 112@112½; do. 1864, 112@112½; do. 1865, 112@112½; do., July, 1865, 114¼@114¾; do., July, 1867, 114¾@114½; do. July, 1868, 114¾@114¾; 10-40s, 110@110¼. U. S. Pacific R. R. Currency 6s, 115¼@115¾. Gold, 112¼@112¾.

NARR & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning gold quotations as follows:—

10·00 A. M	112⅝	11 A. M	112⅝
10·37 "	112⅝	12 M	112⅝
10·47 "	112⅝		

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, June 16.—The Flour market is dull at yesterday's quotations. There is no shipping demand, and the operations of the home consumers are confined to their immediate wants. About 600 barrels changed hands, including superfine at $5·25@5·50; extras at $5·62½@6; Iowa and Wisconsin extra family at $6·50@7; Minnesota do. do. at $7·12½@7·50; Pennsylvania do. do. at $6·25@7; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at $7@7·50; and fancy brands at $7·75@9, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at $5·62½. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is scarcely anything doing in Wheat to establish prices. Sales of Indiana and other Western red at $1·60@1·62; amber at $1·64@1·66; and white at $1·68@1·75. Rye ranges from $1·05 to $1·10 for Western. Corn is firmer, but there is not much activity; sales of 2000 bushels at 75@76c. for yellow, and 73@74c. for Western mixed. Oats are very dull; sales of Western at 65@67c. In Barley and Malt nothing doing.

Bark is dull at $28 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron. Chesnut oak may be quoted at $13@14 per cord.

Cloverseed is nominal at 7½@8½c. per lb. In Timothy nothing doing. Flaxseed is wanted by the druggists at $2·25@2·30.

Whisky is steady with sales of Western iron-bound at 95c.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....JUNE 16

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

8 A. M.....64 | 11 A. M.....72 | 2 P. M.....76

SUN RISES..... 4·31 | MOON SETS..... 3·32
SUN SETS..... 7·30 | HIGH WATER..... 0·36

(By Cable.)

LONDON, June 16.—Steamship Scotia, from New York, touched at Queenstown last evening and arr'd at Liverpool to-day.

Steamship Westphalia, from New York, touched at Plymouth to-day.

Steamship Darien, from New York, arrived in the Clyde.

LIVERPOOL, June 15.—Arrived, ship Labor, from Savannah; barks Urkaine, from New York, R. Boak and Agincourt, from New Orleans; N. M. Mallory, from Galveston; and brig Formica, from New Orleans.

(By Telegraph.)

SAN FRANCISCO, June 15.—Arrived, ships Daniel Marcy, from New York, and Tewksbury, from Newport; and U. S. sloop-of-war Cyane, from the Mexican Coast. The ship Panama, laden with wheat, sailed from Portland yesterday for Cork.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Vulcan, Wilcox, New York, W. M. Baird & Co.
Steamer Frank, Pierce, New York, do.
Bark Carrie Wyman, Cochran, Stettin, Warren & Gregg.
Ger. brig Sagitta, Behrens, Elsinore for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, Norwich, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr B. F. Brainard, Anderson, Middletown, do.
Schr B. H. Irons, Irons, Providence, do.
Schr Golden Eagle, Howes, Fair Haven, do.
Schr Ann S. Salter, Chase, New Bedford, do.
Barge John Bowman, Tucker, New York, do.
Barge Honesty, Perkins, Hudson, do.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Schr Fannie Warner, Dickinson, fm Middletown, Conn., with stone to C. Fales.
Schr John Beatty, Price, from Norfolk, with shingles to J. W. Gaskill & Sons.
Schr A. Vancleaf, Carter, from Providence, with mdse. to D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Rachael Seaman, Seaman, from Boston.
Schr Daniel Collins, Townsend, do.
Schr L. B. Wing

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S MANIFESTO.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

The only Napoleon who knows how to talk has at last made his voice heard. The Prince Napoleon (Jerome), who indulged up to the time of the war in a certain sort of Cade liberalism, who coquetted from the citadel of imperialism with the camp of the opposition, who played with the skill of the consummate actor, and with something of that superficial feeling which alone makes acting endurable, the doubled parts of democrat and prince, gaining popularity in the one and a million a year in the other, has at last come out a full-fledged imperialist. He has written from London a long and virulent letter in which he roundly abuses M. Jules Favre, as responsible for all the woes of France. The selection of an antagonist shows that the old discretion which so amused the army in the Crimea and in Italy has not yet deserted the prudent Prince Plon Plon. He has looked over the entire field and has selected what seemed to him the least dangerous antagonist. Had his Highness been in that tourney at Ashby he could never have resisted the suggestion of the crowd, "Touch the Hospitaller's shield. He has the least sure seat." He has nothing but kind words for the German conquerors, for Bismarck and for Moltke. He treats with gingerly respect M. Thiers, "who accepted the perhaps inevitable preliminaries of Versailles and the Assembly which ratified them." But as it seemed probable a fortnight ago that M. Favre would not long remain a member of the Government, and as that conscientious and self-denying statesman had performed his sad and difficult task with such unflinching steadiness as to call upon himself a great portion of the unpopularity which has naturally come to the Government whose fatal lot it has been to make peace in the ruin of France, this judicious exile selects him as the target of an attack upon the Government and the cause of the Republic.

We had almost forgotten the existence of the stout prince. The war began in such a bustle and hurry that when it was declared he was on a pleasure trip to Norway, and so had no time to collect his sluggish wits to announce a policy. It was finished so soon that he had no opportunity to organize an army of tourists such as he had formerly headed with such success and diversion. Since then he has flitted about in Italy and Switzerland, too silent for a living man, and too corpulent for a ghost. But at last, in London, he gives a tongue, and every line of his letter shows the Corsican *verve* and bitterness. It is not difficult to imagine the motives which have driven him to this unusual effort. It is gall and wormwood to him to speak in defense of the Emperor. He has never concealed the contempt with which he regards him, as a sham and fraud in name, in pretension, and in every relation. He feels it as a burning wrong that he, with his genuine Italian blood and Napoleonic profile, should be subordinate to this Dutch changeling. But he has been forced to curb his scorn and accept the gifts that fortune has bestowed by the Imperial hand. He would not admit that the gentleman in the Tuileries was his cousin, but he could not forget that through him the Palais Royal was his home, and a place was his on the steps of the throne. After a few months of exile he began to realize what it meant to have lost his princedom. It was very pleasant while in Paris to talk democracy to the patricians of the Senate, but the serious business of life after all was to touch the million of the Imperial dotation. Joseph II, who was a better democrat himself than a palace well could harbor, said one day, "The trade I live by is that of a royalist." Our eloquent radical, Napoleon Jerome, has evidently come to the same conclusion. He sees his hopes of future ease, and the chance of the crown, which is only removed from him by the narrow span of the little Montijo's life, fading away in the stubborn disinclination of France to recall her fallen tyrant. He sees there is a possibility of the Republic surviving the intrigues of secret enemies and the madness of open friends. He sees the old monarchical parties plotting for the throne, as if the Bonapartes no longer existed. He launches this fulmination against the head of the Republican party in the Cabinet and the country, artfully charging upon him and his colleagues the whole train of disasters which the Empire precipitated upon France.

Prince Napoleon is too clever a man to believe one word of this arraignment. He charges M. Favre with repeated capitulations. What has he to say of the figure which the empire cut at Sedan? He says the Emperor could have obtained better terms from Germany than those actually granted. Then why did he skulk from all responsibility when Bismarck received him, saying he surrendered only himself—that his wife at Paris was now the head of the firm! The Prince denounces the grandiloquence of the promises of defense made by the Government of September. This sounds strangely from the mouth of a champion of that grotesque empire which went to war with a comedian's equipment of tinsel and fanfaronade. This scurrilous manifesto is only intended to impress the rural masses, among whom both the Napoleons found their blindest adherents. It is as easy as it is disingenuous to persuade the unthinking peasantry that under the Emperor they had peace and under the republic they have had war, and that this wicked M. Favre is the cause of it all.

The Prince concludes by the unfailing panacea of his house—give us a plebiscitum. It has been manipulated so often by dishonest hands into a semblance of unanimous support, that the Bonapartes rely upon it as implicitly as Mr. Weller relied upon an alibi. He thinks this is the game which will circumvent all opposition, and although he appears to dread the Republic most of all, he does not close without a vicious little dig at his brother-pretenders. He wishes it distinctly appreciated that the hope of the country is "not in a principle which is the negation of modern society; in a white flag which France no longer remembers; in the negation of universal suffrage; in the 'white terror' succeeding the red terror; in the fusion of pretendents; in the return of the French Stuarts; it is not thus that France can find the haven of safety." There is evidently but one name whereby the afflicted people of France can be saved, and that name his Highness is too modest to pronounce.

THE NEW MARQUESS OF RIPON.

From the N. Y. World.

The cable announces that, in recognition of his services at the head of the British commission, Earl de Grey and Ripon is to be raised one step in the peerage and to be made Marquess of Ripon. The election of this title is an act of filial piety on the Earl's part, his father having taken the title of Earl of Ripon when he in his time took a step upwards on the ladder of British dignities. As the new Marquess has left many pleasant memories in this country, it may interest some of our readers to know more precisely than in most cases Americans need care to know just what such a promotion as this actually signifies. Since it would seem, too, that there is a prospect of our being brought into close relations with the privileged classes of Great Britain through the monarchical proclivities of President Grant and the Dent family, a brief sermon on the peerage may enlighten a zeal which in some cases, we fear, is rather without knowledge.

The English peerage consists of five orders—barons, viscounts, earls, marquesses, and dukes. The oldest of these titles, and the only exclusively English title of them all, that of earl, stands third in the order of precedence. It is of one origin, as the best authorities now agree, with the estimable title of alderman; but as at present used it corresponds more nearly with the Teutonic title of graf and the Latin title of count than with the designation bestowed by admiring citizens upon the fathers of our municipal body.

All the other English titles of nobility are of Norman derivation, from the virile honor of "baron," a word which in the law is still used as the equivalent of manhood, up to the high military honor of "duke." The title of "baronet," invented in the time of James the First, does not belong to the peerage, and though it is held by many persons of ancient family and large fortune, it has come of late years to be regarded as a comfortable way of "fobbing off" small ambitions. It will be remembered that it was offered by the British Government to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, and actually accepted by the American banker in London, Mr. Curtis Lampson, now Sir Curtis Lampson, Bart., who sustained the American side of the cable enterprise when Mr. Field was driven to the wall.

There are now borne on the rolls of the United Kingdom 236 barons, the premier of that rank being Lord de Ros, who bears a title granted in the year 1264; and the puisne being Lord Lisgar, better known as Sir John Young, Governor-General of Canada, raised to the peerage in 1870.

Of viscounts the United Kingdom has twenty-four, including, if one may make a bull of a lady, the wife of Mr. Disraeli, created Viscountess Beaconsfield in her own right, and independently of her husband, in 1868. The premier viscount, Devereux, Viscount Hereford, dates from 1549.

There are 110 earls of the United Kingdom, whose wives, when they happen to have wives, are designated by the feminine of the Latin title which corresponds to the English rank of earl, and are accordingly called countesses. The premier earl of England, Talbot, Earl of Shrewsbury and Talbot, dates from 1442. This is the nobleman who is to have the pleasure of the entertaining half a hundred of Pennsylvania Knights Templar at his beautiful seat of Alton Towers on the Fourth of July. The puisne earl is Duncombe, created Earl of Feversham by Mr. Disraeli in 1868.

Viscounts and barons have this in common, that their sons and daughters are described as "honorables." As earls are a step higher in the peerage the eldest sons of earls are allowed "by courtesy" to bear the "second title" of their fathers, earls being always "barons," and often "viscounts," as well as earls. Thus the eldest and indeed the only son of Earl de Grey, who visited this country with his father, has been known as Viscount Goderich—that title belonging to his father. Upon the elevation of his father to the Marquessate of Ripon this young gentleman will probably be permitted to describe himself as Earl de Grey.

Far above the earls, as the earls above the viscounts and barons, rise the marquesses and the dukes, who have this in common, that all their sons are described as "lords"—Mr. John Russell, for example, a younger son of the late Duke of Bedford, having been known as "Lord John Russell" until he was made a peer in his own right, as Earl Russell, in 1861.

Of marquesses Great Britain has now eighteen, the premier of the rank being Paulet, Marquess of Winchester, dating from 1551, and the puisne Phipps, Marquess of Normanby, dating from 1838. The new Marquess of Ripon will thus give Lord Normanby a "shove" upwards of one point.

At the head of the British peerage stand the dukes, grand, awful, and alone, to the number of twenty-one, the premier being Howard, Duke of Norfolk, whose title dates back to 1483, and the puisne Powlett, Duke of Cleveland, whose title was conferred in 1833. In all this of course we say nothing of the peerage of Scotland and Ireland, of which the hierarchy is precisely similar.

It has been generally understood that the Earl de Grey expected to be made not a marquess but a duke in return for his labors at Washington. One of the Earl's ancestors in the female line was Duke of Kent at the beginning of the last century, and it was supposed that this title, which has since been borne by an English prince—the father of Queen Victoria—would be revived for the successful negotiator of the treaty of Washington. As Marquess of Ripon, Earl de Grey, Earl of Ripon, Viscount Goderich, Baron Grantham, and Baron Lucas, however, the nobleman in question may be considered for the present to be tolerably well supplied with "handles to his name." Perhaps her Majesty reserves the ducal coronet with its strawberry leaves to crown the matrimonial treaty which is to unite the ancient royal honors of the Guelphs with the rising imperial splendor of the Grants.

THE CASE OF C. C. BOWEN.

From the N. Y. Times.

The statement of C. C. Bowen, the South Carolina Congressman, recently tried for bigamy in Washington, cannot be read by any fair-minded person without creating the impression that there is a side to the case which, somehow or other, has not yet been fully heard. There is no doubt that Mr. Bowen has led a strange and checkered life, and that some passages in it require much explanation. But there are two facts which the testimony in the case, and the statement of responsible persons not brought to the stand, make plain. One is that at the end of a career of indulgence he has found a pure and highly intelligent woman willing, after a full knowledge of his affairs, to become his wife. Notwithstanding the charges made against him, this lady still remains devotedly attached to him. The other fact is, that there are several men of very questionable character who have an undoubted interest in disgracing Bowen, and that among these is a Mr. De Large, who is contestant for the same seat in Congress, and who is a political intriguer and an active member of probably the most offensive political ring that exists, outside New York city. In the light of these two facts, a more merciful judgment upon Mr. Bowen's career than some writers have pronounced, may possibly be just.

Mr. Bowen's earlier years were marked by great faults. "I knew," says his present wife, in a communication to one of the Washington papers, "that he had been an orphan boy, without relations or friends; had drifted into the company of gamblers and prostitutes, and had lived their life until it had pleased the good God to lift him from the mire." "He had not," she says, "concealed his antecedents from me." And in another place Mrs. Bowen gives the history of the marriage of her husband to Frances Hicks. He was eighteen, and she between thirty and forty. They were married in 1852, lived together two years, separated by mutual consent—a consent she subsequently refused to withdraw, declining to hold any communication with him. In 1865 they were, Mrs. Bowen says, divorced, and in 1870 Mr. Bowen married Sarah Pettigru, the daughter of the famous Unionist, Mr. James S. Pettigru, of Charleston. It is but just to remember that Mrs. Bowen was not deceived in any respect by her husband, and that she fully believed in the reality of his divorce from Frances Hicks.

Bowen's conviction at his recent trial was based largely on the alleged forgery of the certificate of divorce procured in a New York court. It was admitted that the certificate was in the handwriting of a clerk now dead. Public opinion may fairly deduct somewhat from its severity in judging a man tripped up among the mysteries of the District Attorney's Court in New York. Amid all the haze surrounding this painful case it appears clear that it is to the interest of Mr. Bowen's political rivals to ruin him. But it is to the interest of the community only that justice shall be done. We believe that the facts we have mentioned are sufficient to suggest that justice does not call for the sweeping denunciations of Mr. Bowen now dealt out by a portion of the press. Indeed, there seems to be good ground for his wife's demand—that the circumstances in his case which are at present surrounded in mystery should receive fuller investigation than they have yet done.

THE COMMONER ALMOST DEPARTED.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

There is a timidity in the Commoner about coming to the point of State rights, and a labor at diversion, which seem to indicate that the last defender of State rights is at the point of departure.

The Commoner started in to dispute our proposition that this Government, judged by its Constitution, is a national government; but it fell away into a labor to confuse terms. We defined what constitutes a Federal and what a national government. We then showed that our Constitution specifically confers those powers which make a national government. The Commoner's whole labor is to confuse the meaning of words. This is the invariable resort of those who cannot make an argument on the case.

In mentioning the powers conferred by the Constitution on the General Government, we said that "its laws are the supreme law of the land; that it is the sole judge of the extent of its constitutional powers."

How would any lawyer or competent writer on public affairs understand this? An act which is not in accordance with the Constitution is not law. And the judgment of a government of the extent of its constitutional power is, of course, by its constitutional tribunal. This is something that any one ought to understand; for there can be no rational discussion with one who does not understand language.

But the Commoner perverts our words and makes us to say that an act of Congress contrary to the Constitution is the supreme law; and that Congress is the sole judge of the extent of its own powers. And then it goes on to the length of a column to refute its own absurdities. This is puerile. We recommend to the Commoner a term in the common school, or more courage in meeting the point.

But, after a column of this flummery, the Commoner at last, with many misgivings and much description of the enormity that would justify such a resort, answers our question, and timidly says it does hold that if a partisan Congress and a packed Supreme Court can make clean breaches over the Constitution, and if "Congress break down that instrument, and enact that each one of the majority members shall be a nobleman with the title of noble, both personal and hereditary, and the estate tail of a noble," and should do various other monstrous and impossible things, then a State may nullify these acts.

This is feeble. If a State may negative a law of Congress it may do it for any cause, at its own sovereign discretion. Bugaboos do not belong to a rational argument.

If it be true that a State may negative a law of Congress, then we admit that ours is a federal government of a most loose sort. But inasmuch as the Commoner has to resort to a description of a case that would be a subversion of the Government, and would be a cause for revolution, and inasmuch as its remedy is extra constitutional, we have to remark that it has not yet touched our proposition that this Government, judged by the powers specifically conferred by its Constitution, is a national government.

WHISKY, WINE, ETC.

WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH AND SCOTCH ALES, ETC.

The subscriber begs to call the attention of dealers, connoisseurs, and consumers generally to his splendid stock of foreign goods now on hand, of his own importation, as well, also, to his extensive assortment of Domestic Wines, Ales, etc., among which may be enumerated:—

500 cases of Clarets, high and low grades, carefully selected from best foreign stocks.

100 casks of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

100 cases of Sherry Wine, extra quality of finest grade.

25 casks of Sherry Wine, best quality of medium grade.

25 barrels Scuppernong Wine of best quality.

50 casks Catawba Wine " "

10 barrels " " medium grade.

Together with a full supply of Brandies, Whiskies, Scotch and English Ales, Brown Stout, etc., etc., which he is prepared to furnish to the trade and consumers generally in quantities that may be required, and on the most liberal terms.

P. J. JORDAN.

5 5tf No. 220 PEAR Street, Below Third and Walnut and above Dock street.

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,

No. 126 Walnut and 21 Granite Sts.,

IMPORTERS OF

Brandies, Wines, Gin, Olive Oil, Etc.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

PURE RYE WHISKIES,

IN BOND AND TAX PAID. 23t

LADIES' HUMAN HAIR EMPORIUM

No. 7 S. TENTH Street.

Having opened a new and splendid store for the accommodation of the ladies who desire fine HAIR WORK, the best talent that can be procured is employed in this line of business, who have had twelve years' experience in France and Germany, making up all the various designs of HAIR FROM COMBINGS, which some have the presumption to claim as their inventions.

The ability of MISS WEEKS in HAIR DRESSING is acknowledged by artists in the business to stand unrivalled. (4 1sw26t) G. F. WEEKS.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

TRUSTEES' PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Coal and Timber Lands, 4747 acres, Lycoming county, Pa., 10 miles from Williamsport; mineral and mining privileges in 13,015 acres, 124 perches land in Lycoming county. By decree of the Court of Common Pleas of Philadelphia County, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described lands and mineral and mining privileges:—

Extract from the deed reserving these mineral rights:—"That is to say, the said parties of the first part hereto, do hereby reserve to themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators and assigns forever the full, entire, complete and exclusive ownership and right as though the present conveyance had not been made to all metals, ores, minerals, coal, mines, mine banks and deposits of ores, minerals, metals or coal, which are or may be in or upon, or which may at any time be discovered in or upon any part of the hereinbefore bargained and sold land and premises. And said parties of the first part hereto do hereby reserve forever the full, free, absolute and exclusive right and authority for themselves, their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns, personally or by their agents, workmen or servants, at all time or times, whenever it may suit their or any of their convenience, to enter into and upon, and pass over any part or parts of the above-described premises, and to explore, search for and excavate any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, and to dig, excavate or penetrate any part of the said premises, and at all times to have free ingress and egress for themselves, or their heirs, executors, administrators or assigns or their workmen, or persons employed by them, or either of them, with or without horses, teams, oxen, mules, carts, sleds or wagons, to dig, mine, raise and take, remove and carry away any and every kind of ore, mineral, metal or coal, which may be found or discovered in or upon any part or parts of the hereby bargained and sold land; provided, always, that such digging, explorations or searches shall be conducted with as little injury or damage to the said lands as shall be practicable consistently with the success of the same."

CLASS FIRST—LANDS.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House and Lewis	1611	1272	105
do. do.	1672	1295	107
do. do.	1716	366	
Brown	1723, (part,)	267	83
do.	1756	319	104
do.	1771	330	32
Cummings	1637	975	15

NOTE.—The purchasers of this last named tract will take it subject to a contract of sale made with J. & S. Gould, which the said J. & S. Gould have a right to enforce upon payment of $1625·16, with interest from May 1, 1851.

CLASS SECOND—MINERALS AND MINING PRIVILEGES, Reserved according to terms above set forth.

Township.	No. of Tract.	Quantity. Acres.	Perches.
Cogan House	1673	1064	78
do.	1736	264	
do.	1737	349	112
do.	1738	349	112
do.	1740	370	
do.	1715	314	128
do.	1705	330	32
do.	1718	317	55
Mifflin and Cummings	1689	360	150
do. do.	1692	360	150
Mifflin	1693	360	150
Cogan House	1719	321	115
Mifflin	1695	313	143
Cummings	1674	909	152
do.	1708	272	87
Partly Lycoming and partly Cogan House	1697	296	158
Mifflin	1772	330	
Cogan House	1744	329	146
Brown and Cummings	1634	1060	31
do. do.	1636	1117	81
Mifflin	1694	322	63
do.	1774	327	54
do.	1775	350	150
Cummings	1637	975	15
do.	1732	290	82
do.	1735	305	28
do.	1690	360	150
Cogan House	1716	366	
do. part of	1758	107	
do. do.	1758)	107	
do. do.	1672)		

Terms—Each tract to be put up separately, and $50 upon each tract when struck down to the best bidder, to be paid by him at the time of the sale, otherwise the property to be at once put up again for sale. The sales to be for cash, and the purchase money to be paid at the date of the confirmation of the sale; if not so paid the trustees reserve for themselves the right to put up the property for sale again, without notice to the purchaser, and at his risk.

Information may be obtained and lithographic plans seen at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street, or G. F. Bispham, No. 209 S. Sixth street, or B. S. Bentley & Son, Williamsport, Pa.

GEORGE CADWALADER,
WM. HENRY RAWLE,
JOS. B. TOWNSEND,
Trustees.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

5 27 J10 17 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

MASTER'S PEREMPTORY SALE.—Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.—Two three-story brick stores, No. 1128 and 1130 Passyunk road, northwest corner of Ellsworth street, with two three-story brick dwellings in the rear, fronting on Ellsworth street. In pursuance of a Decree of the Court of Common Pleas, sitting in Equity, December Term, 1870, No. 9, will be sold at public sale, without reserve, on Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, the following described property, viz:—

No. 1. All those two three-story brick dwellings and lots of ground, north side of Ellsworth street, Nos. 805 and 807; each about 12 feet 6 inches front, and 23 feet 8½ inches deep. They will be sold separately.

No. 2. All that three-story brick dwelling and lot of ground, west side of Passyunk road, above Ellsworth street, being No. 1128; about 12 feet front, and 56 feet 7 inches in depth.

No. 3. All that three-story brick store and lot of ground, situate at the northwest corner of Passyunk road and Ellsworth street; containing in front on Passyunk road about 14 feet 4 inches, and extending in depth on Ellsworth street 45 feet. Sale absolute.

By order of W. W. Wiltbank, Master, No. 627 Walnut street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

6 7 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2026 Winter street, between Race and Vine streets. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage, with one-story kitchen and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Winter street, 232 feet 1½ inches west of Twentieth street, No. 2026; containing in front on Winter street 15 feet 4½ inches, and extending in depth 55 feet 6 inches. House has gas, etc. Terms—Cash. Clear of all incumbrance. Immediate possession. Keys at No. 1523 Vine street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

6 8 8t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel Three-story Brick Dwelling, No. 2016 Ogden street. On Tuesday, June 20, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick dwelling, with two-story back building and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Ogden street, No. 2016; containing in front on Ogden street 16 feet, and extending in depth 97 feet, to a three feet wide alley. The house contains eight rooms, gas, bath, hot and cold water, furnace, cooking range, etc. Terms—$2200 may remain on mortgage. Immediate possession. Keys at the Auction rooms.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

6 15 th2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Three-story brick Dwelling, No. 910 Fitzwater street, west of Ninth street. On Tuesday, June 27, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that three-story brick messuage and lot of ground, situate on the south side of Fitzwater street, corner of Montcalm street, No. 910; containing in front on Fitzwater street 15 feet, and extending in depth 45 feet to a 3 feet wide alley, passing into and from Montcalm street. Terms—$1500 may remain on mortgage.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

6 10 s2t Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

REAL ESTATE.—THOMAS & SONS' SALE.—Genteel two-story brick dwelling, No. 1928 Amber street. On Tuesday, June 27th, 1871, at 12 o'clock, noon, will be sold at public sale, at the Philadelphia Exchange, all that two-story brick dwelling and back building and lot of ground, situate on the northwesterly side of Amber street, No. 1928; containing in front 18 feet, and extending in depth 111 feet 6 inches. The house contains 6 rooms. Immediate possession. May be examined.

M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,

6 15 17 24 Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

HOISTS, OR ELEVATORS FOR ANY LOCATION or weight, operated by Independent Engine, Belts, Crank Ropes, or Pumps. For Contractors, Hotels, Factories, and Stores. The hand machines are operated with the least labor and sold at a low price. The balanced and power machines have the most Approved Safety Attachments. Hatchways arranged with rolling doors, opened and closed automatically as platform passes.

GEORGE C. HOWARD,

5 9 m1 No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMPANY FOR INSURANCES ON LIVES AND GRANTING

ANNUITIES.

Office No. 304 WALNUT Street.

INCORPORATED MARCH 10, 1812.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL $1,000,000.

SURPLUS UPWARDS OF $750,000.

Receive money on deposit, returnable on demand, for which interest is allowed.

And under appointment by individuals, corporations, and courts, act as

EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, TRUSTEES, GUARDIANS, ASSIGNEES, COMMITTEES, RECEIVERS, AGENTS, COLLECTORS, ETC.

And for the faithful performance of its duties as such all its assets are liable.

CHARLES DUTILH, President.

WILLIAM B. HILL, Actuary.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Dutilh,	Joshua B. Lippincott,
Henry J. Williams,	Charles H. Hutchinson,
William S. Vaux,	Lindley Smyth,
John R. Wucherer,	George A. Wood,
Adolph E. Borie,	Anthony J. Antelo,
Alexander Biddle,	Charles S. Lewis,
	Henry Lewis.

THE PHILADELPHIA TRUST SAFE DEPOSIT AND INSURANCE COMPANY,

OFFICE AND BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS IN THE PHILADELPHIA BANK BUILDING, No. 421 CHESNUT STREET.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

FOR SAFE-KEEPING of GOVERNMENT BONDS and other SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, JEWELRY, and other VALUABLES, under special guarantee, at the lowest rates.

The Company also offer for Rent, at rates varying from $15 to $75 per annum, the renter holding the key, SMALL SAFES IN THE BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, affording absolute SECURITY against FIRE THEFT, BURGLARY, and ACCIDENT.

All fiduciary obligations, such as TRUSTS, GUARDIANSHIPS, EXECUTORSHIPS, etc., will be undertaken and faithfully discharged.

All trust investments are kept separate and apart from the Company's assets.

Circulars, giving full details, forwarded on application.

DIRECTORS.

Thomas Robins,	Augustus Heaton,
Lewis R. Ashhurst,	F. Ratchford Starr,
J. Livingston Erringer,	Daniel Haddock, Jr.,
R. P. McCullagh,	Edward Y. Townsend
Edwin M. Lewis,	John D. Taylor,
James L. Claghorn,	Hon. William A. Porter,
Benjamin B. Comegys,	Edward S. Handy,
	Joseph Carson, M. D.

OFFICERS.

President—LEWIS R. ASHHURST.
Vice-President—J. LIVINGSTON ERRINGER.
Secretary—R. P. McCULLAGH.
Treasurer—WM. L. DUBOIS. 2 3fmwf

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA. City of Philadelphia vs. ROBERT L. CURRY, owner, etc. Lev. fa.; sur claim. D. 70, No. 150.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to report distribution of the funds arising from the Sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain two-story basement and stone dwelling-house and lot of ground, situate on the north side of Eadline, formerly Elm street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia, 25 feet eastward from Poplar street, containing in front on Eadline street 26 feet 6 inches, and in depth 165 feet to Grape street, will meet the parties interested, for the purposes of his appointment, on TUESDAY, the 27th day of June, 1871, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, southeast corner of WALNUT and SIXTH Streets, Philadelphia, when and where all persons are required to make their claims, or to be debarred from coming upon said fund. HENRY S. HAGERT,

6 9 fmw5t* Auditor.

WIDOW'S NOTICE.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of MICHAEL CONWAY, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that JULIA CONWAY, widow of said decedent, has filed her petition, with inventory and appraisement of the personal property she elects to retain under the act of Assembly of April 14, 1851, and its supplement, and that the same will be approved by the Court on SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., unless exceptions be filed thereto. CHARLES EYRE,

6 15 th[4t* Attorney for Petitioner.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the first and final account of MATTHEW ROBINSON, executor and trustee of the estate of JOHN WILKINSON, deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, June 20, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at his office, No. 514 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

JAMES W. M. NEWLIN,

6 13 tuthf 5t* Auditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Notice is hereby given to all parties interested that the "BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK" has filed an application for a change of name to that of the "KEYSTONE BANK;" and that the Honorable the Judges of the said Court have appointed SATURDAY, the first day of July, 1871, at 11 A. M., for hearing said application, and unless exceptions be filed thereto, the change will be allowed.

M. ARNOLD, Jr.,

6 16 22 26* Attorney for the Bank.

ESTATE OF JAMES R. GARRIGUES, DECEASED.—Letters Testamentary upon the above estate having been granted to the undersigned all persons indebted thereto are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present them to FREDERICK SORANTON,

HENRY H. GARRIGUES, Executors.

5 26 f6t* Residence, No. 2015 OGDEN Street.

PROPOSALS.

NOTICE.—SEALED PROPOSALS, INDORSED "Proposals for furnishing the Public Schools with Lehigh or Schuylkill Coal," will be received by the undersigned at the office of the Board of Public Education, S. E. corner SIXTH and ADELPHI Streets, from shippers and miners only (pursuant to an ordinance of Councils), until SATURDAY, June 24, 1871, till 12 o'clock M.

The proposals, which will include the storage of the coal, must be for separate districts, as follows:—

First dist., comprising	1,	2,	3, 4, and 26th	wards.
Second "	"		5, 7, 8, and 9th	"
Third "	"		6, 11, 12, and 18th	"
Fourth "	"	10,	14, 15, 20, and 29th	"
Fifth "	"	16,	17, 18, 19, and 28th	"
Sixth "	"		21st	"
Seventh "	"		22d	"
Eighth "	"		23d	"
Ninth "	"		24 and 27th	"
Tenth "	"		25th	"

There will be two sizes required, egg and stove, and the ton 2240 pounds. Each and every ton of said coal shall be weighed at the place of delivery, in the presence of a proper person to be deputed by each sectional board as weigher (subject to the approval of the Committee on Supplies), who shall keep an accurate account of each load of coal delivered, its exact weight as ascertained by correct scales; and no bill shall be approved for such coal unless an affidavit of the weigher shall accompany such bill, setting forth by what contractor the coal was delivered, the date of delivery of each load, the number of tons and the quality of coal delivered, and whether weighed at the place of delivery.

Proposals will be received at the same time for Kindling Wood and Charcoal that may be required.

By order Committee on Supplies.

H. W. HALLIWELL, Secretary.

6 12eod t6 24

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, UNITED STATES ARMY,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 26, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS in triplicate will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, June 26, 1871, for building a brick or stone wall, with one double and one single iron gate, at the following named NATIONAL CEMETERIES, viz.:—

Culpeper C. H., Va., Fort Harrison, near Richmond, Va., and Beverly, N. J.

The rubbish resulting from the excavation for the walls to be removed from the grounds of each cemetery at the expense of the successful bidder.

Bidders will be required to specify the price per linear foot, and no bid will be entertained that does not conform to this requirement.

Plans, specifications, and blank forms for bids furnished by the undersigned.

HENRY J. HODGES,

5 26 Major and Quartermaster U. S. Army.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR MATERIALS TO BE SUPPLIED TO THE NAVY YARDS UNDER THE COGNIZANCE OF THE BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., June 6, 1871.

Sealed proposals to furnish Timber and other materials for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1872, will be received at this Bureau until 12 o'clock M. of the 30th of June instant, at which time the bids will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, Washington, and must be endorsed "Proposals for Timber, etc., for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from ordinary business letters.

To prevent confusion, and facilitate the opening of the bids, parties bidding for supplies at several yards will enclose their bids in separate envelopes, each indorsed with the name of the yard for which the bid is made.

Printed schedules for such classes as parties deal in and intend to bid for, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee, and of certificate of guarantors, with printed forms of offer, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective Navy Yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each Navy Yard, and the purchasing Paymaster for each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards, for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, but the Department reserves the right to reduce the whole class, should the interest of the Government require it, before the execution of the contract. All applications for information, or for the examination of samples, must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes; *and, by direction of the Department, bids or offers will be received only from parties who are bona fide dealers in, or manufacturers of, the articles they offer to furnish.* The guarantors must becertified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid, or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department.

As additional security twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contracts shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandants of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract, or, if none is specified, by the Paymaster of the station nearest the yard where the goods are delivered, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:—

No. 1, White Oak Logs; No. 2, White Oak Keel Pieces; No. 3, White Oak Curved Timber; No. 7, Yellow Pine Logs; No. 8, Yellow Pine Beams—Oregon Pine Beams at Mare Island Yard; No. 9, Yellow Pine Mast Timber—Oregon Pine Mast Timber at Mare Island Yard; No. 11, White Pine Logs; No. 12, White Pine Mast Timber; No. 13, White Pine Plank Boards—Sugar Pine Boards at Mare Island Yard; No. 15, White Ash, Elm, Beech—White Ash, Redwood at Mare Island Yard; No. 16, White Ash Oars; No. 18, Black Walnut, Mahogany, Maple, Cherry; No. 22, Cypress, Cedar; No. 23, Black Spruce; No. 24, White Oak Staves and Headings; No. 25, Lignumvitæ; No. 30, Ingot Copper; No. 32, Wrought Iron, round and square, No. 33, Wrought Iron, flat; No. 34, Iron, plate; No. 35, Steel

NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—The Moral Science Association held a public meeting in the Church of the Epiphany, and a number of addresses were made in explanation of the principles and objects of the new society.

—The Athletics were beaten again by the Forest City of Rockford yesterday. Bad fielding beat the Philadelphians. The score was 10 to 7.

—The Working Girls' Home, at No. 1603 Filbert street, started by the Woman's Christian Association, was formally opened last evening with religious exercises.

—The corner-stone of the University of Pennsylvania was laid yesterday in presence of an immense audience.

—After the row which broke up the Coroner's Convention yesterday the officers of the meeting assembled and awarded the following certificate:—

J. G. L. BROWN, Esq.—Sir:—At a convention held in pursuance of the rules and regulations of the Republican party, on the 14th and 15th days of June, 1871, at Athletic Hall, Philadelphia, to nominate a candidate for Coroner, you were duly nominated on the sixth ballot as the candidate of the Republican party for the position of Coroner.

THOS. BIRCH, President of the Convention.
WILLIAM R. WOOTERS, JOHN F. PRESTON, Vice-Presidents.
J. EDEN HARKINS, ELI F. NEWMAN, Secretaries.
R. B. MORRELL, GEO. W. GREEN, Tellers.

Domestic Affairs.

—The establishment of the Buffalo (N. Y.) "Express" Printing Company was yesterday morning destroyed by fire.

—The father of President Grant arrived at Washington yesterday, and is stopping at the Executive Mansion.

—Chief Justice Chase reached Cincinnati last evening, and on Monday next will proceed to Magnetic Springs, Michigan.

—A scouting party from Fort Bascomb recently captured a party of Mexicans, with a large quantity of plunder, on the frontiers of Texas.

—The Ohio Congregational General Conference, in session at Mount Vernon, Ohio, voted yesterday to retire from the American and Foreign Christian Union.

—The steamer Kansas, of the Tehuantepec expedition, arrived yesterday at the Washington Navy Yard, and of her crew, numbering one hundred, sixty were sick with the fever and ague. They were transferred to the Naval Hospital.

Foreign Affairs.

—A ministerial crisis is expected in Spain.

—An average of twenty-four thousand persons arrive in Paris daily by the Northern and Western railways.

—A marriage has been arranged between the Princess Thyrisa, of Denmark, and the Duke of Edinburgh.

—Several foreign deputations have arrived in Rome to congratulate the Pope on the occasion of his jubilee.

—The reserve corps of France is to be dissolved, and General Vinoy, its commander, is to retire from service.

—The Paris journals say that the Eastern line of railway is daily crowded by Germans returning to their homes laden with plunder.

—The report recently circulated that the Italian Government has demanded the recall of the Duke de Harcourt, French ambassador, is positively contradicted.

—The French press generally, with the exception of the religious journals, ridicule the efforts of the bishops to commit France to a restoration of the Pope's temporal power.

—Trochu continued yesterday the vindication of his defense of Paris, and said that Prussian agents arrested in that city during the war subsequently appeared as leaders of the insurrection.

—The workingmen of Paris are almost unanimously Communists, and are very bitter now that their cause is lost. Hating both Thiers and Napoleon, many of them are preparing to emigrate to America.

—Great preparations have been made for the proper observance of the triumphal entry of the German army into Berlin, which is to occur to-day in the presence of thousands of people from all parts of the world.

—In the National Assembly yesterday a motion was introduced for the taxation of the passports of persons entering France, as were also motions proposing that the present Assembly sit two years, and that it enact organic laws for the finances of the country.

—The manifesto of the deputies of the Left in the Assembly, protesting against the intrigues of the Monarchists, is generally approved in France, but the radical address to the electors of Paris creates a bad impression, because it endeavors to excuse the Commune.

COUNCILS.

Proceedings Yesterday Afternoon.

Both branches of Councils met yesterday afternoon at the usual hour. The following business was transacted:—

Select Branch.—President Cattell in the chair.

A communication was presented from the Board of Public Education, asking an appropriation of $150 for wire window frames. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

Mr. Marcus presented a remonstrance from citizens of the Thirteenth and Fourteenth wards, against the use of Spring Garden Hall for school purposes. Referred to the Committee on Schools.

Mr. Shallcross, from the Committee on Railroads, presented a report favorable to the petition of citizens of Manayunk for the appointment of flagmen, to be stationed at the railroad and street intersections in the Twenty-third ward. Carried.

The special order for four o'clock, being the ordinance creating a loan of $2,122,000, for the extension of the Water Works, was then taken up, and upon the yeas and nays being called the bill fell—yeas 14, nays 8, a two-thirds majority being necessary.

The ordinance creating a loan not to exceed $500,000, for the extension of the Gas Works, was next taken up, and, after some discussion, postponed for the present.

Mr. Shallcross, from the Committee on Railroads, reported favorably upon the request of the Second and Third Streets Railway Company to extend the upper portion of their track. Agreed to.

The Committee on Railroads also reported a resolution authorizing the Philadelphia and Darby Passenger Railway Company to lay tracks on Cemetery avenue. Agreed to.

Mr. George A. Smith, from the Committee on Law, reported favorably on the release of certain assessments made upon property situated at Broad and Spring Garden streets, which had been made for the widening of the latter. Agreed to.

Mr. Hodgdon presented the report of the Water Committee, with an ordinance appended appropriating $5000 to repave Otis, from Beach to Americah streets. Passed.

Also, an ordinance for closing the city offices at 1 o'clock, from the first of July to the first of September. An amendment changing the hour to 2 o'clock was adopted, and the resolution was agreed to.

Mr. Hanna called for the second reading of the ordinance creating a loan for the improvement of Broad street. After considerable discussion the further consideration of the subject was postponed for two weeks.

On motion of Dr. Burnell, the bill for widening Twenty-fourth street, near Fairmount, was taken up. Pending its discussion the hour of seven arrived, and the Chamber adjourned.

Common Branch.—President Huhn in the chair.

A communication was received from Chief Engineer and Surveyor Kneass, notifying the Chamber that he had prepared, and the Board of Surveyors and the Fairmount Park Commissioners had approved, a plan for the widening of Callowhill and other streets as approaches to Fairmount Park. Referred to the Committee on Highways.

A petition was received from five hundred citizens of the Fourteenth ward remonstrating against the destruction of Spring Garden Hall. Laid on the table.

Four petitions, numerously signed, were presented, praying Councils to repeal the ordinance directing the tearing down of Spring Garden Hall. Tabled.

Mr. Mitchell offered an ordinance repealing the ordinance setting apart Spring Garden Hall for school purposes. Agreed to—yeas 34, nays 15.

A petition was received from citizens of the Twenty-ninth ward, complaining of a scarcity of water. Referred.

Mr. Bardsley moved to reconsider the vote by which the veto message of the Mayor relative to the Fairmount bridge contract was postponed at the last meeting of Councils. The motion was agreed to, and the message was read.

On the question, Shall the bill pass, notwithstanding the objection of the Mayor? the vote was—yeas 0, nays 41. So the bill fell.

W. S. Allen, chairman of the Committee on Surveys, presented the following ordinance:—That the allotment of the graduation and masonry for the bridge over the river Schuylkill at Fairmount to J. F. Kennedy, and the work westward of the western abutment of retaining wall, beyond Thirtieth street to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the City Solicitor is hereby directed to prepare and have executed contracts therefor, with such security as shall be approved by the Committee on Finance, in amount equal to one-tenth the estimated value of the work, and with fifteen per cent. of the comparative value of the work done to be retained until completion.

The bill went over.

Mr. Waples, chairman of the Committee on Highways, reported a number of resolutions to pave and grade certain streets, all of which were agreed to.

Mr. Waples read an ordinance making an appropriation of $38,000 to the Department of Highways for the grading of streets and roads. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

A number of bills from Select Council were considered and concurred in.

Mr. Baldwin presented an ordinance rearranging and fixing the boundary lines of the election divisions in the Twentieth ward, and to create two additional divisions therein. Agreed to. Adjourned.

WOMANLINESS.

We hear it sometimes said that men deprecate learning and genius in the opposite sex because they are afraid of brilliant women. But the men thus charged with mental pusillanimity in regard to intellectual women are not commonly supposed to exhibit a similar dread of learned and accomplished persons of their own sex. No man withholds from a club because great men belong to it. No man is afraid of a career at the bar, in literature, or in politics, because distinguished persons are connected with those professions, whom it will probably be his destiny to meet and perhaps professionally to encounter. Men, if any thing, are over-confident in all intellectual struggles with their fellows; self-respect, or pride, or conceit—some motive either worthy or unworthy—prevents them from acknowledging inferiority, even if they are conscious of it. It cannot, therefore, be that men dislike learned women because they are apprehensive of intellectual force. People are usually too unconscious of defeat in all encounters of wit to dread it much. Their very insensibility to the palpable hits and the verbal triumphs of an opponent give them no fear of the conversational arena. The dulness or the indifference of men in this particular is alone sufficient to prevent them from disliking ability in women; and then every man is so profoundly assured of the intellectual inferiority of the other sex that, in the abundance of his confidence, he has no doubt. Clever men know that the most brilliant women are always vulnerable in argument, and stupid men talk on without ever knowing they are defeated. Why, then, is conspicuous ability disliked in women? It may be asserted by some people that we are assuming our ground, and that it is not certain that men are offended at the evidence of talent in the other sex. We think it must be conceded they are—not but what every man imagines women of genius in whom he could find delight; but, whatever learned women may say or think about the matter, the first, the second, and the third essential quality that every man admires in his mother or seeks for in a wife is womanliness. If genius and learning can enhance this supreme grace, genius and learning will be admired in women; but so long as it is believed that intellectual force extinguishes or diminishes delicacy, gentleness, and sweetness, men will dread its manifestation in their wives and daughters. Frivolity and insipidity, which men are accused of liking in women, are simply accepted with forbearance when they are accompanied by those charms of sex that make women delightful, and which compensate for so many shortcomings. Judgment, taste, discretion, vivacity—all good qualities of sound minds, are excellent things; but even these in women must be fused into a harmonious, mellow, unobtrusive unity. Delicacy of apprehension, quickness of perception, capacity of appreciation—these supreme womanly qualities of mind every man of taste delights in; but loud argument, boisterous assertion, clamorous talk, these things men do most decidedly dread in women, and these things have too commonly marked our intellectual Amazons. Do not let our ladies lay the flattering unction to their souls that men fear their mental superiority; let them rather believe that there is gallantry enough among us yet even to delight in their victories over ourselves; but let them understand that, so long as man inherits the nature of Adam, the primal delight of his heart will be fresh, fair, and gentle women, and every honest man will confess that he does fear in woman whatever may tend to rob her of these graces.

—A maiden lady, alluding to her youthful accomplishments, said that at six months of age she went alone. A malicious individual present remarked:—"Yes, you have been going alone ever since."

A SAD HONEYMOON.

The Bride of a Week Becomes Crazy—Attempted Suicide.

From the Detroit Free Press, June 11.

Sunday last a young man, twenty-three years old, named Arthur Convis, and a young lady named Mary Ketchum, were married at the latter's house. Monday morning they took the stage for this city to pay a visit to a brother-in-law of Convis, named Lakely. The newly married couple had a fine visit up to Friday afternoon, when the bride complained of not feeling well, and that her head pained her a great deal. Arrangements had been made for the party of four to visit the circus in the city that evening, but the lady's illness changed the plan, and Convis and Lakely came up alone. Returning home after the performance, they found Mrs. Lakely very much excited, and she informed them that the bride was missing, gone she knew not where.

Mrs. Convis had retired to her room at an early hour, still complaining, and her absence had not been discovered until just before the return of the party. The open window revealed the mode of the exit, and the men at once began a search. After a long and exciting hunt, the lady was found lying on the grass in a vacant lot, sobbing and moaning in a piteous way, and being in her night clothes. She shrank away from her husband, not recognizing him in the least, and had to be carried bodily to the house by the two men.

Saturday morning she had somewhat recovered, but asserted that she could not remember a single incident of the previous night after having disrobed and crept into bed. In an hour after awakening, the young wife had returning symptoms of another attack, and Convis started for the doctor. While he was gone, and while Mrs. Lakely was preparing such remedies as she thought likely to produce any effect, Mrs. Convis arose from the bed, got possession of a pair of large shears, and was stabbing herself in a furious manner when discovered, inflicting five or six wounds, which bled profusely. Acting under the advice of the physician, Convis procured a carriage, and, accompanied by Lakely, set out for home Saturday noon, the woman so weak that she was partly lying down, and displaying such evidences of insanity that neither husband nor physician had much hopes of cure. The poor fellow's grief was almost beyond control, and Lakely, who stopped in at the Central Station to see if the woman could be sent to the Wayne County Asylum, if necessary, was almost equally affected. Convis was not aware that any of the unfortunate bride's relatives had ever been afflicted with insanity. His young wife is a slender, pale creature, of nervous disposition, and not in good health for the last three years.

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SATURDAY, LAST NIGHT OF RANK.
LAST NIGHT OF THE SEASON.

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Act 1.—The Jolly Dogs of Falling Water.
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New Scenery, Music, Machinery, etc. etc.
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BOARDMAN'S FOURTH ANNUAL SATURDAY AFTERNOON EXCURSION TO ATLANTIC CITY, SATURDAY, June 24, 1871.
Last boat leaves Vine street wharf at 3 P. M. Returning leaves Atlantic City Monday, June 26, at 7 A. M.
Tickets for sale at Trenwith's Bazaar, No. 614 Chesnut street; S. E. corner of Front and Vine, and at the wharf. 6 12 12t
Round Trip.....$2·00

EXCURSIONS.

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS TO BORDENTOWN.—On and after April 23, 1871, the steamer EDWIN FORREST will leave ARCH Street Wharf on SUNDAYS at 8 o'clock A. M., touching at Megargee's wharf, Bridesburg, Tacony, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Robbins' wharf, Whitehall, and Bordentown.
Returning—Leaves Bordentown at 4·15 o'clock P. M., Whitehall at 4·30, Bristol at 5·30, Burlington at 5·45. Fare each way, 25 cents. Excursion, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

SUNDAY EXCURSIONS.—THE splendid steamboat "TWILIGHT" will make two trips every Sunday, leaving Chesnut Street Wharf at 8½ o'clock A. M. and 2½ P. M., stopping at Megargee's Wharf, Tacony, Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leave Bristol at 10½ A. M. and 5 P. M., stopping at all the above landings each way. Fare, 25 cents; excursion, 40 cents. 4 29 s5m

SUNDAY EXCURSION.—THE steamboat JOHN A. WARNER leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf at 1½, and MEGARGEE'S Wharf, Kensington, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Riverton, Andalusia, Beverly, Burlington, and Bristol. Returning, leaves Bristol at 4 o'clock P. M. Fare, 25 cents. Excursion Tickets, 40 cents. 5 6 stf

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ALSO,
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White Stone China Chamber Sets..... 2·50
Decorated Stone China Chamber Sets, 10 pc.... 4·50
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Table Goblets, per dozen..... 75
Glass Tea Sets (4 articles)..... 45
An endless variety of all styles White and Decorated China Fancy Goods, etc., at lowest prices.
Parties about furnishing for the country will do well to inspect our immense stock before purchasing.
Goods to go out of the city will be packed and delivered to transportation office free of charge, and insured against breakage to destination.
SHOW-ROOMS OPEN TILL 9 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT. [4 22 s 12m

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The 25 CENT STOCKING is full, regular, smooth in the seams, well shaped, and of good fabric. It is worth more money, and finds ready purchasers.
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50 cent good hand-made Jean Corset.
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FRIDAY, JUNE 16, 1871.

☞ The earliest regular edition of the THE EVENING TELEGRAPH goes to press at 1½ o'clock, and the subsequent regular editions at 2½, 3½, and 4½. Whenever there is important news of the complications in Europe, extra editions will be issued after this hour, and before the regular time for the early edition.

THE STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE of the Republican party of Pennsylvania will meet at the Logan House, Altoona, on Wednesday, June 21, at 12 M. A full attendance is requested, as business of importance will be transacted.

RUSSELL ERRETT,
Chairman.

Republican newspapers please copy.

THE GAS LOAN.

THE members of Select Council are apparently unable to see the proposed loan of half a million dollars in exactly the same light that the Gas Trustees do, and the ordinance to impose this additional burden upon the tax-payers of Philadelphia fails to receive a very enthusiastic support. It came up for consideration at the meeting yesterday, and was postponed after some discussion, the advocates for the loan being able to say little in favor of it except that there would probably be an insufficient supply of gas and a great inconvenience to citizens if the money were not forthcoming. Mr. King, who vigorously opposed the creation of the loan, hit the nail square on the head when he said that "it was impudent for the Gas Trustees to take matters in their own hands and create additional expenses to the city without consulting Councils." The action of the Gas Trustees in demolishing the Market street works without obtaining the sanction of the representatives of the people, and in demanding half a million dollars to rebuild them without giving any specifications or estimates to show how the money is to be expended, is not only impudent but it is a scandalous outrage upon every tax-payer of Philadelphia. It is bad enough for our citizens to be obliged to pay enormous bills for such indifferent gas as is furnished by the trustees, without being also compelled to bear the expense of new works, over which they will have no control, to be erected whenever and wherever the trustees may choose, in place of those needlessly and wantonly destroyed. The destruction of the Market streets works was an outrage, whether the trustees had any legal authority in the premises or not. It is extremely doubtful, however, whether they have not greatly exceeded their powers, and instead of voting them the $500,000 asked for, Councils would serve the public much better by instituting legal proceedings to test the right of the trustees to act as they have done, and see whether they cannot be held responsible for the gross violation of the trust confided to them. The present certainly appears to be a favorable opportunity to curtail the authority of the Gas Trustees, and to teach them that they are the servants and not the masters of the people. If the members of Select Council who really have the public interest at heart will act with decision in this matter, by not only refusing to pass the loan bill, but by endeavoring to make the trustees answer in court for their misdeeds, they will confer a service upon the tax-payers of Philadelphia which will entitle them to hearty thanks. Whether any action against them is taken or not, however, a determined effort should be made to defeat the loan bill. If this is done the trustees will be obliged to bear the brunt of the public indignation that will be excited if there is a deficiency in the gas supply next winter, and an important step will be taken for the annihilation of the gas ring which has for so many years defied public opinion.

THE BROAD STREET PAVEMENT.

THE Broad street paving bill was debated at some length in Select Council yesterday and it was then postponed for two weeks. We are gratified at the sturdy opposition to the project for putting down more plank pavement on Broad street which was manifested yesterday. In the face of the fact that the experimental plank pavement which was laid a few years ago in the upper part of Broad street is already worn out, and will probably in a short time either have to be removed or else repaired at an immense expense, a desperate effort is being made to plank the whole thoroughfare from beginning to end. The worthlessness of the existing pavement is apparent to the most superficial observer, and Councils will surely not commit such a piece of folly as to cover the rest of the street with planking which will wear out and rot at one end before its completion at the other. Broad street certainly ought to be paved and put in good order, and the subject is one that is worthy of all the attention that members of Councils can give it. There is sufficient evidence, however, to show that any other known material for paving is better than wood, and in the consideration of the subject it ought to be an understood thing that the planks will not be adopted under any circumstances. The citizens who will have to foot the bill for the improvement of Broad street will undoubtedly watch the actions of their representatives in Councils in this matter very closely, and those who endeavor to inflict an additional burden upon the tax-payers for an article that is known to be worthless will most certainly be called upon to explain their motives and to give their reasons for preferring planks to iron or stone or other substantial paving materials.

PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.

NEW YORK has at last waked up to the knowledge that there is a power in the country outside of the Metropolis. Its chagrin in making this avowal appears to be equalled by its fears, especially as relates to the advantage given Philadelphia over New York city. The tremendous strides of the Pennsylvania Company strike New York with horror and dismay. Philadelphia, after centreing here the trade of the West and South, has annexed New York itself, and with its line of ocean steamers presently to be built, it will speedily be the commercial, as it has long been the manufacturing, emporium of the country. The work of the Pennsylvania Company has been so quiet and thorough, so rapid but at the same time so undemonstrative, that as the grand total of results achieved is spread before the public, the Metropolis stares and gasps in bewilderment. There is, further, so marked a difference between the legitimate business enterprise of our great railway and the corruption and chicanery characteristic of Erie and other New York corporations, that the result as now made known provokes at the other end of the New Jersey branch of the Pennsylvania Central as much incredulity as surprise. The press of New York is given largely to bewailing over these late railway developments, and to predicting disastrous effects from such instances of vast concentrated power. The *Tribune* yesterday had three columns on the subject, and the other leading morning and evening papers were largely devoted to it. In fact, it is as important a matter to New York as can well be imagined. But what is that village to do? It has been outgeneralled, and the country knows it. There is *nothing* to do but to submit.

FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

THE action of the Pennsylvania State Medical Society yesterday in rescinding the rule prohibiting members of the profession from consulting with female physicians, will, we are sure, be generally approved. The old rule was notoriously unjust, and the reparation done a body of noble and self-sacrificing women has been until now shamefully delayed. The cry against female physicians is as foolish as the extremest of the social follies that have been exploded in the past. These doctors are *here*, doing their work among us with ever-increasing success, and for the male Galens to resolve and fulminate against them is about as reasonable and effective as the effort of Mrs. Partington to sweep back the Atlantic Ocean. It is stated that the Philadelphia County Medical Society offers now the only organized opposition to women physicians. We regard this as a cloud on the fair fame of the profession here, and hope soon to see it cleared away. This city has from the beginning of the Government led the study of medicine in the United States, and it should also be in the van of all essential reforms.

INDEPENDENCE HALL.

CERTAIN citizens of Philadelphia scout the idea that Independence Hall and Square are entitled to any special consideration on account of their historical association. They look upon the building as rather a shabby old affair that might as well be torn down, or at least overshadowed by a great structure in the latest style of modern architecture, and upon the square as so much waste ground that might as well be put to some profitable uses. It is true that the persons who are of this way of thinking are limited in number, and they all own property in the neighborhood of the homely old State House and the square. If the proposed new public buildings can be crowded on Independence Square, these individuals, who have no romantic notions, who despise sentiment, and who only look at practical results, will be largely the gainers, for they and their descendants will be enabled for an indefinite period to rent offices to lawyers and others at exorbitant rates, and thereby enjoy large profits. There are, however, some persons in Philadelphia—and we are happy in the belief that they are very largely in the majority—who consider Independence Hall a national building and Independence Square national ground. They imagine, and they can scarcely be considered as weakly sentimental or foolishly romantic in doing so, that the fact that the old State House was the scene of a great national event, that it was, in fact, the place where the nation had its birth entitle it to some consideration, and they believe that it should be preserved in its integrity as a sacred trust, whether the property-holders in the immediate neighborhood are able to let their rooms at high rates or not. It is evident, however, that the opinion exists outside of Philadelphia that there is a powerful conspiracy against Independence Hall and the square. The people of other portions of the country do not understand how powerless the anti-Penn Square ring really is, and they are therefore justified in being alarmed lest it should succeed in having the new public buildings put up on Independence Square. The resolution offered in the New Hampshire House of Representatives yesterday requesting the purchase of Independence Hall and Square by the National Government, is not complimentary to the people of Philadelphia, but it cannot be said that it is unjustified. The ground and building are in no danger, but from the performances and utterances of certain newspapers of this city, and of certain men who profess to represent the respectability and culture of Philadelphia, strangers might easily imagine that they were; and it is to be hoped that the resolution referred to will have its proper effect in convincing them that their project for obstructing Independence Square with a pile of modern buildings would, if put in execution, be resented by the entire nation as an outrage.

THE Coroner's Convention yesterday broke up in a disgraceful row, which appears to have been instigated by some of the adherents of disappointed aspirants for the nomination, for the purpose of preventing the result of the last ballot, which was in favor of T. G. L. Brown, Esq., the present Coroner, from being officially announced. There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Brown did receive a majority of the votes cast, and that he is, therefore, the regular candidate. The officers of the convention and the tellers unite in awarding him the nomination, as will be seen by the following certificate:—

"PHILADELPHIA, Pa., June 15, 1871.—T. G. L. Brown, Esq.—SIR:—At a convention, held in pursuance of the rules and regulations of the Republican party, on the 14th and 15th days of June, 1871, at Athletic Hall, Philadelphia, to nominate a candidate for Coroner, you were duly nominated on the sixth ballot as the candidate of the Republican party for the position of Coroner. THOMAS BIRCH,
President of the Convention.
WM. R. WOOTERS, } Vice-Presidents.
JOHN F. PRESTON, }
J. EBEN HARKINS, } Secretaries.
ELI F. }
R. B. MORRELL, } Tellers."
GEO. W. GREEN, }

This nomination was an eminently proper one, and it should receive the endorsement of the people next October. Mr. Brown has filled the office of Coroner since the death of Dr. Taylor, and has given entire satisfaction by the able manner in which he has performed his duties. His integrity is unimpeachable, and there is no doubt that he will serve the public in the future as well as he has done in the past.

OBITUARY.

Edwin Croswell, Politician and Journalist.

On Tuesday last Mr. Edwin Croswell, at one time a very noted journalist and politician, died at Princeton, N. J., in the seventy-fifth year of his age. He was born at Catskill, N. Y., May 20, 1797. On leaving school he entered at once the field of newspaper work, and became assistant editor of the Catskill *Recorder*, which had been started in 1790 by his father, the noted Federalist, afterwards the Rev. Harry Croswell. The son, however, took the opposite side from the father and professed Democratic principles. In 1824 Mr. Croswell went to Albany and took charge of the *Argus*, and also became the State printer, succeeding Judge Cantine in the editorship of the paper.

He changed the *Argus* from a semi-weekly to a daily, and made its career under his management a noted success. It soon became one of the chief organs of the Democracy of the State. Mr. Croswell was a member of the Democratic "Albany Regency," under the rule of which the party enjoyed its most palmy days and the best organization it ever had. The *Argus* was the monitor of the party, and its doctrines were unquestioned and strictly obeyed.

In 1840 the Whigs obtained power. Then the "Regency" fell, and with it the position of Mr. Croswell. At that time he lost the office of State printer, which he had held for sixteen years, and was succeeded by Thurlow Weed. Four years afterwards he regained the position, but then was able to hold it only for three years more. At that time the Democratic party was once more dethroned, and it did not revive from the effects of the shock for some years. The intestine difficulties which had been rigidly repressed under the Regency now broke out with great violence. Van Buren, who had before been working with Mr. Croswell, now took the lead of a faction which the *Argus* opposed. The *Argus* suffered in the struggle, and the power and standing of its editor declined, though the paper was still a power in the State, and always supported the Democratic nominees for national offices.

In 1854 Mr. Croswell retired from all connection with journalism, after a career of forty years. He then went to New York city and engaged in business, but was not very successful. His wife, whom he married when quite young, was from New Jersey, and there his family have resided for some time. His remains left Princeton on Wednesday night and passed through New York on Thursday evening on their way to the old family burying-place at Catskill, where the funeral will take place today.

NOTICES.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS AGAIN.

Our offer made some months since to make our buildings over to the public, to be used forever by them, has been promptly accepted, and the public have already taken formal possession thereof. There are no other buildings in Philadelphia to which so many of our citizens resort, sometimes numbering thousands in a single day. The offer was made in good faith, and we are pleased with the acceptance of it. We will strive to make all comfortable who come, to say nothing of the small incidental matter of selling to each one a new suit of new clothes.

Our Linen Suits are cool, comfortable for warm weather, and very cheap. We are receiving new Thin Garments by the thousands, and we invite an inspection of our elegant line of Ducks, Drabs d'Ete, Alpacas, Fine Cassimeres and Black Goods, assuring the entire public that in the matter of prices we have made arrangements to accommodate the most economical.

MASS MEETINGS
EVERY SATURDAY,
FROM 6 A. M. TO 10 P. M.,
AT
SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS,
WANAMAKER & BROWN'S
OAK HALL,
THE PEOPLE'S OWN CLOTHING HOUSE.

PIANOS.

STEINWAY & SONS'
GRAND SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS.
Special attention is called to their
PATENT UPRIGHT PIANOS.
CHARLES BLASIUS,
Warerooms, No. 1006 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 13 tfrp

CHICKERING SONS,
Grand Square and Upright Pianos.
GREAT REDUCTION.
FIXED PRICES.
DUTTON'S PIANO ROOMS,
5 16 1m4plm Nos. 1126 and 1128 CHESNUT St.

PIANOS AND ORGANS.
GEO. STECK & CO.'S.
BRADBURY'S,
HAINES' BROS', } PIANOS,
AND
MASON AND HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.
GOULD & FISCHER,
No. 923 CHESNUT Street.
J. E. GOULD. No. 1018 ARCH Street.
WM. G. FISCHER. 1 17 tf4p

REFRIGERATORS.
A SUPERIOR ASSORTMENT AT
Wholesale and Retail. All at Low Prices.
P. P. KEARNS Manufactures his own Refrigerators.
No. 39 North NINTH Street,
5 30 1m4p BELOW ARCH STREET.

CLOTHING.
Summer Suits.
Beautiful in Shape! Summer Suits.
Elegant in Style! Summer Suits.
Splendid in Appearance! Summer Suits.
Choice in Texture! Summer Suits.
Substantial in make up! Summer Suits.
Unsurpassed in fit! Summer Suits.
Here are the Suits for Summer. Fine Linen Coats for Summer. } R. & W.
Thin and Cool Alpacas for Summer. Nice Travelling Suits for Summer. } R. & W.
All you want for Summer. Lowest Prices this Summer. } R. & W.
Great Brown Hall Stocked with Fine Summer Suits.
Great Brown Hall Custom Department on Thin Suits.
Great Brown Hall Has every Summer thing you want.
Great Brown Hall Sells Cheaper than any other house.
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.
ROCKHILL & WILSON.

HABILLEMENTS
No. 824 CHESTNUT ST.
CHARLES STOKES & Co.
UNDER THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
TO BE SOLD
All our stock of
Ready-made Clothing,
Which is to be disposed of to enable us to carry on solely a CUSTOMER BUSINESS. The sale is imperative, and the Reductions in Prices are startling and real, while the high reputation our READY-MADE GARMENTS have obtained for general good style, elegance, fineness, and durability of both fabric and making, cause the prices to which we refer you to be notable and extraordinary.
Fine Light Weight Coats, $8 00, $9·00, $10·00, $12 00.
" " " Cassimere Pants, $5 00, $6 00, $7 00.
" " " Vests, $1·00, $1·50, $1·75, $2·00.
" Duck Pants, $3·00, $4·00
" Duck Brown Pants, $2 00, $2·50; Vests, $1 50, $1 80.
50 to 75 per cent below regular prices.

WESTON & BROTHER,
TAILORS,
S. W. Corner NINTH and ARCH Sts,
PHILADELPHIA.
A full assortment now in store
OF THE CHOICEST NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.
A SUPERIOR GARMENT AT A REASONABLE PRICE. 4 8 3mrp

FINANCIAL.
TRAVELLERS' CREDITS.
Our Letter of Credit gives the holder the privilege of drawing either on
DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Paris,
IN FRANCS,
OR ON
Messrs. A. S. PETRIE & CO., London,
IN STERLING,
As may be found most convenient or profitable, and is available throughout Europe. To parties going abroad we offer special facilities, collecting their interest and dividends during their absence without charge.
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

WATCHES.
Established in 1854.
WATCHES.
EVERGOING
STEM-WINDERS,
KEY-WINDERS,
QUARTER SECONDS,
MINUTE REPEATERS,
ETC. ETC. ETC
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
No. 608 CHESNUT STREET,
2m PHILADELPHIA.

ROBERT WOOD & CO.,
No. 1136 RIDGE AVENUE.
FOUNTAINS, VASES,
STATUARY, RAILINGS,
IRON STAIRS, LAMP POSTS,
STABLE FITTINGS, WIRE WORK.
HYATT'S
PATENT SIDEWALK AND VAULT LIGHTS,
Made by Brown Brothers, Chicago. [6 15 1m

FOR SALE.
FOR SALE—VALUABLE FARMS, SITUATE IN MONTGOMERY COUNTY, PA.
On the Bethlehem Pike, 18 miles north from Philadelphia, near the North Pennsylvania Railroad, containing 265 acres. The improvements are large, consisting of Stone Mansion, with bath, water-closets, range, etc., two Tenant Houses, two large Barns, stabling for 100 horses and cattle, and all other necessary outbuildings. The farm is under good fence and well watered. The avenues leading to the mansion are ornamented by two rows of large shade trees; large shade trees around the mansion. There are a variety of fruit trees; about thirty acres in timber, 30 acres in meadow, the balance all arable land. It is well adapted for grain, breeding, and grazing purposes, while its situation, fine old trees, fruits, and modern improvements, commend it as a gentleman's country seat. If desired, can be divided into two farms. There are two sets of farm buildings.
R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tuthsst "Ledger" Building.

FOR SALE
HANDSOME RESIDENCE,
WEST PHILADELPHIA.
No. 3248 CHESNUT Street (Marole Terrace),
THREE-STORY, WITH MANSARD ROOF, AND THREE-STORY DOUBLE BACK BUILDINGS.
Sixteen rooms, all modern conveniences, gas, b h, hot and cold water.
Lot 18 feet front and 120 feet 2 inches deep to a back street.
Immediate possession. Terms to suit purchaser.
M. D. LIVENSETTER,
4 18 No. 129 South FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR SMALLER PROPERTIES.
No. 1917 Chesnut street.
No. 1408 North Broad street.
No. 1413 North Eighteenth street.
Lot, Broad and Vine streets, 73 by 200 feet.
Lot, Broad street, above Thompson, 145 by 200 feet.
Square of Ground, Broad and Diamond streets.
Lot, Broad and Lehigh avenue, 145 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Summerset streets, 250 by 400 feet deep.
Lot, Broad and Cambria streets, 100 by 528 feet deep.
93 acre Farm, Bucks county.
3 Cottages at Cape May.
R. J. DOBBINS,
6 6 tf "Ledger" Building.

WEST PHILADELPHIA.
THE NEW, VERY HANDSOME, AND CONVENIENT BROWN-STONE RESIDENCES,
With Mansard roof, Nos. 4202, 4204, and 4206 KINGSESSING Avenue, situated among the most costly improvements of this beautiful suburb. Horse cars pass each way within one square—each house contains all modern improvements, bath, hot and cold water, stationary washstands, bell-calls, range, two furnaces, bay windows etc., etc., and is built upon
A LARGE LOT,
more than 175 feet deep; the rear of the houses has an unobstructed out-look upon the
WEST PHILADELPHIA PARK.
ABRAHAM RITTER,
6 2 1m No. 625 WALNUT Street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR GERMANTOWN property, house No. 2017 Ridge avenue, and No. 1762 N. Tenth street. C. F. HINCKLE, No. 210 S. SEVENTH Street. 6 12 5t*

TO RENT.
TO LET,
STORE,
No. 326 CHESNUT Street.
POSSESSION JULY 1.
APPLY AT [6 15 6t*rp
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET.

FOR RENT,
STORE, No. 339 MARKET Street.
APPLY ON PREMISES.
4 29 tf J. B. ELLISON & SONS.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE TO LET ON Wayne street, Germantown, within five minutes' walk of Wayne Station; 9 rooms, hot and cold water and bath. Inquire at Bakery, No. 4541 MAIN Street. 6 14 tf

DRUGS, ETC.
Genuine Olive Oils,
FOR TABLE USE.
COX'S SPARKLING GELATINE, RIO TAPIOCA, BERMUDA ARROW ROOT, SCOTCH OAT MEAL, now landing and for sale by
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
IMPORTING DRUGGISTS,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets.

Elder Flower Soap.
Just received, by the Flora Hulburt, from London, an invoice of BENBOW'S CELEBRATED ELDER FLOWER, WINDSOR, GLYCERINE, and HONEY SOAPS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
N. E. Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets,
6 1 2m4p PHILADELPHIA.

CENUINE CASTILE SOAP.
"CONTI" BRAND, BOTH WHITE and MOTTLED.
400 boxes now landing from brig Cuba, direct from Leghorn, Italy.
ALSO,
TUSCAN OLIVE OIL IN FLASKS.
ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,
Importing Druggists,
6 12 1mrp] S. E. corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.

BAKER, ARNOLD & CO.,
No. 710 CHESNUT Street,
Invite attention to their large assortment o
GAS FIXTURES
OF NEW AND BEAUTIFUL DESIGNS,
FINISHED IN GOLD-GILT, ORMOLU, VERD-ANTIQUE AND IMPERIAL BRONZE,
Which they offer at prices
Lower than Ever Before Known.
6 5 1mrp

STRANGERS AND OTHERS CAN OBTAIN Gratis, a Guide to Philadelphia, by calling at CHALLEN'S, No. 1308 CHESTNUT Street, also, a dollar box of paper and a dollar pack of visiting cards, all for $1. 6 16 3t

SEWING MACHINES.
THE WHEELER & WILSON SEWING MACHINE,
For Sale on Easy Terms.
NO. 914 CHESNUT STREET.
4 mwf PHILADELPHIA.

DRY GOODS.
JOHN W. THOMAS & CO.,
Nos. 405 and 407 N. SECOND Street,
Have just received a Fresh Assortment of
LLAMA LACE POINTES
AND
LLAMA LACE SACQUES,
Which they offer at
Exceedingly Low Prices.
3 22 w3m3mrp

PARASOLS, 75c., $1, $1·25; LINED, $1·25, $1·50, $1·75; Silk Sun Umbrellas, 90c., $1, $1·25, $1·50, at DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH St. 6 5 1f

CARPETINGS, ETC.
25 Cents per Yard,
By the Roll,
4-4 MATTING.
5-4 do. 30 Cents.
ALSO,
Best Parlor Matting.
3-4 and 7-8 Stair do.
R. L. KNIGHT & SON,
1222
CHESNUT STREET,
3 17 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
MARVIN'S
SAFES Best Quality AND Lowest Prices
MARVIN'S
SAFES Largest Assortment!
MARVIN'S
SAFES 721 CHESNUT St.
5 5 fmw6m (MASONIC HALL.

FURNITURE.
NOTICE.
G. W. LEWIS,
GREAT AMERICAN
FURNITURE DEPOT,
S. W. Corner 12th and MARKET,
ENTRANCE No. 1212.
This establishment is without a rival, being the leading house of the day.
WHOLESALE TO ALL.
N. B.—We will undersell the lowest estimate of any other establishment in the business.
6 2fmwrp] S. W. corner TWELFTH and MARKET.

CARRIAGES.
GARDNER & FLEMING,
CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
No. 214 South FIFTH Street,
BELOW WALNUT.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LIGHT CARRIAGES,
INCLUDING PHAETONS, JENNY LINDS, BUGGIES, ETC.,
ALWAYS ON HAND.
All WORK WARRANTED to be of the b WORKMANSHIP and MATERIALS.
Also, an assortment of SECONDHAND CARRIAGES for sale at reasonable prices.
Special attention given to REPAIRING, REPAINING, and VARNISHING.

ELECTRO-PLATING.—WANTED—A SITUATION by a man who thoroughly understands Plating and Burnishing in all branches. Reference exchanged. Address THOMAS FORSYTH, Williamsburgh, Mass. 1t

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements.

AT THE WALNUT this evening Mr. Joseph Jefferson will have a benefit, when he will personate "Rip Van Winkle."

There will be a matinee to-morrow, and to-morrow evening the season will close with a performance of *Rip Van Winkle*.

AT THE ARCH the comedy of *Rank* will be performed this evening for the benefit of Miss Lina Edwin.

Rank will be represented for the last time to-morrow evening.

AT THE MUSEUM, Ninth and Arch streets, the drama of *The Octoroon* will be given this evening.

There will be a matinee to-morrow.

BOARDMAN'S fourth annual excursion to Atlantic City will take place to-morrow. The last boat will leave Vine wharf street at 3 o'clock P. M.

CITY ITEMS.

WHERE, OH! WHERE IS THAT ROOSTER GONE? Where, oh! where can he be? *Post* OH! "Shall we never hear your gentle voice again?"—VIOLA.

MR. WILLIAM W. CASSIDY, the jeweller at No. 8 South Second street, has one of the largest and most attractive stocks of all kinds of Jewelry and Silverware in the city. He has also on hand a fine assortment of fine American Western Watches. Those who purchase at this store at the present time are certain to get the worth of their money.

BURNETT'S FLORIMEL—An exquisite perfume.

FOR OYSTERS always, 'FRESH, FAT, AND INVITING," Stewed, Steamed, Roasted, Panned, Broiled, Fried, and Raw, go to Leach's, northeast corner Ninth and Chesnut. Half peck steamed oysters, 25 cents.

WHITCOMB'S ASTHMA REMEDY—Sure cure.

FORTY CENTS a day (age 38) secures $5000 to your estate at death in the "Equitable Life," with annual cash dividends during life. This is the leading company in the world. Address I. L. REGISTER, General Agent, No. 432 Chesnut street.

MARRIED.

COLHOUN—ROBINSON.—On the 14th inst., at the Church of the Mediator, by the Rev. Samuel E. Appleton, GEORGE F. COLHOUN, of Pittsburg, Pa., to KATE C., daughter of the late A. P. Robinson, of Allegheny City.

HAGAMAN—HARRIS.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. Charles Wadsworth, D. D., THEODORE W. HAGAMAN to ELLIE B., daughter of Washington Harris, all of this city.

PELTON—THOMPSON.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. D. C. Millette, T. D. PELTON, Esq., of New York city, to Miss LIZZIE A., daughter of Mr. Lewis Thompson, of Philadelphia. No cards.

DIED.

GANS.—On Wednesday night, June 14, SOLOMON GANS, Jr., aged 58 years.

The male relatives and friends, also Philadelphia Lodge, No. 11, Imp. O. F. S. L., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday morning, June 18, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 711 Franklin street.

GETZ.—On the 13th inst., Mr. GEORGE GETZ, Sr., aged 77 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the soldiers of the war of 1812, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Buck road, below Mifflin street, on Sunday afternoon, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Trinity Lutheran Church for service. Interment at Union Cemetery.

SPEEL.—On the 13th inst., at 6 P. M., HENRY W. SPEEL.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Board of Trustees of the Odd-Fellows, Hall Association of Southwark, Hope Lodge, No. 93, I. O. of O. F., Philadelphia Typographical Society, and Humane Hose Company, No. 4, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 37 Almond street, on Sunday afternoon, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Ebenezer M. E. Church Vault.

THOMAS.—Suddenly, of heart disease, on the 13th inst., J. EDWARD H. ST. L. THOMAS, aged 31 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 630 Bay street, on Sunday afternoon, 18th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Lebanon Cemetery.

LIFE INSURANCE.

THE AMERICAN
Life Insurance Company
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT.
ASSETS OVER.....$3,000,000

TRUSTEES.

Alexander Whilldin,	Hon. Alex. G. Cattell,
George Nugent,	Isaac Hazlehurst,
Hon. James Pollock,	James L. Claghorn,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	L. M. Whilldin,
Philip B. Mingle,	George W. Hill,

John Wanamaker,

PRESIDENT,
GEORGE W. HILL,
VICE-PRESIDENT,
GEORGE NUGENT.
ACTUARY,
JOHN G. SIMS.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER,
JOHN S. WILSON.
6 19 fmw3m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

For additional Special Notices see Inside Pages.

☞ IF YOU DESIRE A MILD, PLEASANT, safe, and agreeable Cathartic, which will cause neither nausea or griping pains, use Nature's remedy, HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. They are purely vegetable; their component parts being Catawba "Grape Juice and Fluid Extract Rhubarb." Should you desire a brilliant complexion, youthful appearance, new life, new fresh blood and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. 5 3wthsTw

☞ UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA. FACULTY OF ARTS.
JUNE 6, 1871.
The ANNUAL PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS of the JUNIOR, SOPHOMORE, and FRESHMAN classes will be held daily (except Saturdays), from June 9 to June 26, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 2 o'clock P. M.
The CORNER-STONE of the new College Building in West Philadelphia will be laid on the afternoon of THURSDAY, the 15th, at 5 o'clock.
CANDIDATES FOR ADMISSION to any of the College classes will be examined in the GREEK and LATIN LANGUAGES on TUESDAY, June 27, at 11 o'clock; and in the ENGLISH STUDIES and MATHEMATICS on WEDNESDAY, June 28, at half-past 10 o'clock.
The ANNUAL COMMENCEMENT will take place on THURSDAY, June 29.
FRANCIS A. JACKSON,
6 10 13trp Secretary of the Faculty.

☞ A SINGLE TRIAL WILL CONVINCE THE most skeptical of the efficacy of HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS in Sick or Nervous Headache, Jaundice, Indigestion, Constipation, Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Liver Complaints, General Debility, etc. No nausea, no griping pains, but mild, pleasant, and safe in operation. Children take them with impunity. They are the best and most reliable. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA creates new, fresh, and healthy blood, beautifies the complexion, and imparts a youthful appearance, dispelling Pimples, Blotches, Moth Patches, and all eruptions of the skin. 5 3wthsTw

☞ SPECIAL NOTICE.—CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD LEASE.
STOCKHOLDERS
of the
CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,
DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL AND
NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY,
are invited to sign a consent to lease the works to the
PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD,
now ready at the offices of
SAMUEL WELSH, Chairman,
No. 218 S. Delaware avenue;
D. M. ROBINSON, No. 138 S. Third street;
GAW, BACON & CO., No. 315 Walnut street;
THOMAS A. BIDDLE & CO., No. 326 Walnut st.
BULL & NORTH, Third and Dock streets.
6 10 10t
May 18, 1871.

☞ PILES.—DR. GUNNELL DEVOTES HIS time to the treatment of Piles, blind, bleeding, or itching. Hundreds of cases deemed incurable without an operation have been permanently cured. Best city reference given. Office, No. 21 N. ELEVENTH Street. 4 15 3m

☞ ABSTRACT OF REPORT OF THE COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK, AT CLOSE OF BUSINESS, JUNE 10, 1871.

RESOURCES.

Loans and United States Bonds	$1,043,367 13
Due from Reserve Agents	17,517 01
Due from Banks and Bankers	68,078 90
Expenses, Cash Items, etc.	20,592 53
Clearing House	96,881 63
National Notes and Fractional	9,648 93
Legal-Tender and United States 3 per cents	247,100 00
	$1,507,391 13

LIABILITIES.

Capital	$300,000 00
Surplus	51,679 48
Profits	4,276 70
Circulation	210,945 00
Deposits	933,414 59
Due Banks and Bankers	7,565 36
	$1,507,391 13

1t H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

☞ THIS IS THE SEASON OF THE YEAR when the system should be thoroughly purged of the humors which create disease. There is no purgative or cathartic so mild and efficacious as HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, causing neither nausea or griping pains—as is the case with the ordinary cheap patent pills of the day—most of which are composed of calomel or mercury, and carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons. After thoroughly purging the system use HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, the Great Purifier, and they will insure new life, new blood, and renewed vigor. Try them. 5 3 wthsTw

☞ ALL POWDERS AND OUTWARD APPLIcations close up the pores of the skin, rendering it harsh, coarse, and flabby, and in a short time destroy the complexion. If you would have a Fresh, Healthy, and Youthful appearance, purge the system thoroughly; use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS and HELMBOLD'S SARSAPARILLA, which beautifies the complexion. Beware of those cheap patent pills, carelessly prepared by inexperienced persons—tended in wooden boxes—most of which contain either calomel, mercury, or other deleterious drugs. 5 3wthsTw

☞ THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.
PHILADELPHIA, June 10, 1871.
The Board of Directors have declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of United States tax, payable on and after July 1, 1871.
6 10 3w A. HORNER, Secretary.

☞ HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA is the Great Blood Purifier; thoroughly cleanses and renovates the entire system, and readily enters into the circulation of the blood, after purging with HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS, the foul humors that have accumulated in the system for years. Both are carefully prepared according to the rules of Pharmacy and Chemistry, and are thoroughly reliable. A test of 20 years has proved this. Try them. 5 3 wthsTw

☞ PARTICULAR ATTENTION PAID TO COMFORT and Style in Gentlemen's Boots and Shoes, at
BARTLETT'S,
2 20tf No. 33 S. SIXTH Street, above Chesnut.

☞ IF YOU WOULD HAVE NEW LIFE, NEW Blood, and renewed vigor, use HELMBOLD'S GRAPE PILLS. Purify the Blood and Beautify the Complexion by the use of HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. They are no cheap patent medicines, but thoroughly Pharmaceutical, and are not equalled by any English or French preparation. 5 3wthsTw

THE BEST COAL.
ISAAC K. WRIGHT & SON,
No. 124 South SECOND Street.
YARDS—Corner EIGHTH and MASTER Sts. and wfm5] No. 818 SWANSON St. above Queen.

GAS FIXTURES.
NO STORE ON
CHESNUT STREET
CORNELIUS & SONS'
RETAIL
SALESROOMS,
821 CHERRY St.
GAS FIXTURES.

FINANCIAL.
DUNN BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Nos. 51 and 53 S. THIRD St.
Dealers in Mercantile Paper, Collateral Loans, Government Securities, and Gold.
Draw Bills of Exchange on the Union Bank of London, and issue travellers' letters of credit through Messrs. BOWLES BROS & CO., available in all the cities of Europe.
Make Collections on all points.
Execute orders for Bonds and Stocks at Board of Brokers.
Allow interest on Deposits, subject to check at sight. 1 2

B. K. JAMISON & CO.
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds
At Closest Market Rates,
N. W. Cor. THIRD and CHESNUT Sts
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc. etc 1 26

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
GOLD AND COUPONS WANTED.
City Warrants
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
No. 50 South THIRD Street.
s6i PHILADELPHIA.

SPECIAL ATTENTION
PAID TO THE PURCHASE AND SALE OF
Stocks and Bonds,
Here and in New York, and every facility furnished to parties desiring to have them carried.
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET
5 23 PHILADELPHIA.

FIFTH EDITION

THE LATEST NEWS.

The Book Concern Frauds.

Investigations To-day.

Illicit Distillery Seizures

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

The Methodist Book Concern Frauds.

NEW YORK, June 16.—The committee of the Methodist Book Concern, with Bishops Janes and Ames, met to-day to investigate the charges preferred by Dr. Carlton, agent of the Methodist Book Concern, against sub-agent Dr. Lanahan.

Mr. Fancher then stated the case for the prosecution by a recital of the court proceedings of Dr. Lanahan for a mandamus, which Mr Fancher declared were founded on such assumptions of authority that it was deemed importan to call the attention of the Book Committee to it.

Referring to Dr. Lanahan's affidavit and application for a *mandamus*, counsel said there was something startling in the paper to any one who loves the Church and the Book Concern. The Assistant Agent appears in the case as relator, and Thomas Carlton, by name, and the Book Concern are made respondents.

This action was devised by Dr. Lanahan and his counsel without conference of any sort with the agent or any member of the Book Committee, in such manner as to shock the conscience of the Church, and these and further affidavits were recently printed and given to the public press before the agent or any one connected with the Book Concern was advised of it.

Rev. Mr. Bradley, on the part of Dr. Lahahan, said respondent had prepared an answer to the charges made against him, which he (Bradley) would read.

FROM WASHINGTON

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Railway Decision.

WASHINGTON, June 16.—The Secretary of the Treasury this afternoon decided that he has the power to hear the appeal of the New York Central Railroad Company from the recent decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, but that it is not necessary to do so for the due administration of the law or the protection of the rights of the company.

If, therefore, the company shall not pay the amount already assessed, there will be a levy on their property. They, however, have the right to institute suit against the collector, and the Government will thus be enabled to defend the decision.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Mysterious Disappearance, Etc.

CINCINNATI, June 16.—William McAllister, clerk of the steamer Leonidas, has disappeared nothing has been heard of him since Saturday at Louisville. He had been making collections for the steamer.

Rev. J. E. Twitchell was yesterday re-elected Secretary of the Educational Society by the Ohio Congregational General Conference, in session at Mount Vernon. The old committee was continued.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Illegal Distillery Seizure.

NORWICH, Conn., June 16.—Deputy Collector Royce, of the Third Revenue district, has seized the illicit distillery of J. Y. Bigelow in West Chester. Two stills and a quantity of cider and brandy were taken.

FINANCIAL.
A RELIABLE
Safe Home Investment.
THE
Sunbury and Lewistown Railroad Company
7 PER CENT. GOLD
First Mortgage Bon s.
Interest Payable April and October, Free of State and United States Taxes.
We are now offering the balance of the loan of $1,200,000, which is secured by a first and only lien on the entire property and franchises of the Company,
At 90 and the Accrued Interest Added.
The Road is now rapidly approaching completion, with a large trade in COAL, IRON, and LUMBER, in addition to the passenger travel awaiting the opening of this greatly needed enterprise. The local trade alone is sufficiently large to sustain the Road. We have no hesitation in recommending the Bonds as a CHEAP, RELIABLE, and SAFE INVESTMENT.
For pamphlets, with map and full information, apply to
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS,
Dealers in Government Securities,
No. 36 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

HARRISSON GRAMBO,
BANKER,
530 WALNUT St.,
PHILADELPHIA. 2 28t

FINANCIAL.
JAY COOKE & CO.,
PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK and WASHINGTON.
JAY COOKE, McCULLOCH & CO.
LONDON.
BANKERS
AND
Dealers in Government Securities.
Special attention given to the Purchase and Sale of Bonds and Stocks on Commission, at the Board of Brokers in this and other cities.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS,
COLLECTIONS MADE ON ALL POINTS.
GOLD AND SILVER BOUGHT AND SOL
In connection with our London House we are now prepared to transact a general
FOREIGN EXCHANGE BUSINESS,
including Purchase and Sale of Sterling Bills, and the issue of Commercial Credits and Travellers' Circular Letters, available in any part of the world, and are thus enabled to receive GOLD ON DEPOSIT, and to allow four per cent. interest in currency thereon.
Having direct telegraphic communication wit both our New York and Washington Offices, we can offer superior facilities to our customers.
RELIABLE RAILROAD BONDS FOR INVESTMENT.
Pamphlets and full information given at our office,
5 3 3mrp No. 114 S. THIRD Street, Philada.

Wilmington and Reading Railroad
7 PER CENT. BONDS,
Free of Taxes.
We are offering the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company
AT 85½ AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
Interest Payable January and July.
The Bonds are in
$1000s, $500s, and $100s,
which can be REGISTERED free of expense. The road is doing a good business, with prospects of considerable increase.
This issue is made to procure additional rolling stock.
Bonds, Pamphlets, and information can be obtained of
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street.
PHILADELPHIA.

MORTGAGE only $12,500 PER MILE
TRUSTEES.
FIDELITY INSURANCE, TRUST, AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY.
Special Attention of Investors
Is now called to the
First Mortgage Bonds
OF THE
BRIDGETON AND PORT NORRIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
7 PER CENT., FREE OF ALL TAXES.
This road runs from the mouth of Maurice River to Bridgeton, New Jersey, where it connects with the
West Jersey Railroad.
The fact that this Mortgage is but for $12,500 per mile, and that stock subscriptions have been secured equal to 40 per cent. of that amount, places this loan upon the firmest basis and gives to it unusual security.
They can be registered, and are in sums of $100, $500, $1000. Interest payable April and October.
They are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.
For further particulars and pamphlets apply to
D. C. WHARTON SMITH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
No. 121 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
6 2 tf PHILADELPHIA.

The Six Per Cent. Loan
OF THE
City of Williamsport, Penna.,
Has been made by
ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE
A Legal Investment
For Executors, Administrators, Trustees, etc.
A limited amount is still for sale at
85
AND ACCRUED INTEREST, BY
P. S. PETERSON & CO.
No. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
2 PHILADELPHIA.

ELLIOTT, COLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 109 South THIRD Street,
MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGES.
DEALERS IN MERCANTILE PAPER, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, Etc.
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON. 2 3 fmwi

SUMMER RESORTS.
SUMMER RESORTS ON LINE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD AND BRANCHES—JUNE 1, 1871:—
MANSION HOUSE—Mt. Carbon, Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill county.
TUSCARORA HOTEL—Mrs. M. L. Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill county.
MANSION HOUSE—W. F. Smith, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill county.
MT. CARMEL HOUSE—Nathan Herd, Mt. Carmel P. O., Northumberland county.
WHITE HOUSE—F. Mayer, Reading P. O., Berks county.
CENTRAL AVENUE HOUSE—G. D. Davis, Reading P. O., Berks county.
MT. PLEASANT SEMINARY—L. M. Koons, Boyertown P. O., Berks county.
LITIZ SPRINGS—G. F. Greider, Litiz P. O., Lancaster county.
HYGEIAN HOME—Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks county.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL (Lebanon county)—William Lerch, Sr., Box No. 170 Harrisburg P. O., Dauphin county.
EPHRATA SPRINGS—John Frederick, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster county.
PERKIOMEN BRIDGE HOTEL—Davis Longacre, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
PROSPECT TERRACE—Dr James Palmer, Collegeville P. O., Montgomery county.
SPRING MILL HEIGHTS—Jacob H. Breish, Conshohocken P. O., Montgomery county.
DOUTY HOUSE—H. Hafered, Shamokin P. O., Northumberland county. 6 9 2aw 2m

SUMMER BOARDING.—The RENOVO HOTEL, a new and commodious building, newly furnished, situated on the bank of the Susquehanna river, at Renovo, Clinton county, Pa., on Philadelphia and Erie Railroad, is open for Summer Boarders. Trains leave Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia, at 12·40 and 7·20 P. M., reaching Renovo at 11 P. M., and 6·25 A. M. Business men wishing their families at a healthy and pleasant location, can leave Philadelphia Saturdays and return by Monday afternoon. Baggage checked through. Pullman sleepers on all night trains.
FARE.—Philadelphia to Renovo, $8·30. Excursion tickets, to be had at Nos. 838 and 901 Chesnut street; Merchants' Hotel; No. 116 Market street; No. 4900 Main street, Germantown; and at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Thirty-first and Market streets, at ($10) ten dollars and (25c.) twenty-five cents per round trip.
Board, $12 to $14 a week for single boarders. Special terms made for families, for which, and to secure rooms, apply to proprietor,
WILLIAM H. MAY,
6 15 1m Renovo Hotel, Clinton county, Pennsylvania.

HERDIC HOUSE, MINNEQUA HOUSE
The subscribers, for the past seven years, connected with the Continental Hotel, Philadelphia, desire to announce to their numerous friends and the travelling public generally, that they have leased the well-known HERDIC HOUSE, Williamsport, Pa., and MINNEQUA HOUSE, Minnequa Springs, Bradford county.
Parties leaving Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Central Railroad, at 9·40 A. M., 12·40 P. M. and 10 P. M., reach Williamsport in seven hours, Minnequa Springs in nine hours, without change of cars. Cars stop in front of the House.
Parties leaving New York via New Jersey Central Railroad, reach Williamsport in ten hours, without change of cars.
Terms—$3 per day.
SCOFIELD & BARRY,
PROPRIETORS.
C. N. SCOFIELD,
Late Cashier Continental Hotel, Philadelphia.
N. B. BARRY,
Late Steward Continental Hotel,
6 9 2m Philadelphia.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS.—THIS POPULAR summer resort will be open for the reception of visitors on the 10th day of JUNE, and remain open until SEPTEMBER 15.
The Bedford Railroad is completed to within one hour's ride over a good turnpike to the Springs.
Parties from Philadelphia will come through direct to the Springs in from twelve to fourteen hours.
Excursion tickets can be had at the Pennsylvania Railroad Office, and baggage checked through.
Persons will come by the Pennsylvania Railroad to Huntingdon, thence by Broad Top Road.
Persons wishing to engage rooms, or any further information, will please address the Proprietor of Bedford Springs.
Bedford Water will be promptly sent to any part of the United States at the following rates at the Springs:— [6 10 24t

Half barrels (in mulberry wood),	20 gallons	$5·00
" (steamed oak)	20 "	3·00
Whole barrels "	40 "	4·00
Kegs, 10 gallons		2·00

OCEAN HOUSE,
CAPE MAY.
THIS POPULAR FAMILY HOUSE OPENS ON THE 20th INST.
For rooms, etc., apply to
LYCETTE & SAWYER,
6 8 12t* CAPE MAY CITY.

STEAMBOAT HOTEL, BEVERLY, N. J.—The above Hotel having been entirely refitted, the proprietors would respectfully inform their friends and the public that they will receive Permanent and Transient BOARDERS, on and after June 1, 1871. No effort will be spared by the proprietors to merit the high popularity enjoyed by this Hotel, and with additional facilities and improvements, guests are assured of perfect comfort during their sojourn at the Hotel.
G. M. BRITTON & SON,
6 15 6t Proprietors.

LANCASTER HOUSE, LANCASTER, N. H., will be opened June 1 for transient and summer boarders. It is located in the Valley of the Connecticut, in full view of Mount Washington and the Vermont Hills, at the terminus of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal Railroad.
N. B.—Persons suffering from asthma and "hay fever" will find immediate relief here.
Prices reasonable. For particulars and circular address E. STANTON & CO.,
6 10 2m Proprietors.

LORETTO SPRINGS, CAMBRIA COUNTY, Pennsylvania.
This popular watering-place, on the summit of the Alleghany Mountains, will be opened for visitors on the 1st of July.
The Hotel has been extensively repaired, and everything will be done to make visitors comfortable.
For further information address
F. A. GIBBONS, Proprietor,
6 10 2m Loretto, Cambria Co., Pa.

PARRY HOUSE,
HIGHLAND FALLS,
(NEAR WEST POINT).
This new and elegant establishment on the banks of the Hudson River will be opened early in June. Liberal terms for families. Address
CHAS. W. HENDRIX,
Highland Falls, New York.

SEA-BATHING.
NATIONAL HALL,
CAPE MAY, opens July 1. Commands unobstructed view of the Ocean. Superior accommodation for visitors. Terms, $16 to $18 per week. No bar. Satisfactory reduction to parties and families securing rooms for the season. Address
6 15 2m A. GARRETSON.

HIGHLAND DELL HOUSE—BEAUTIFULLY located on a spur of the Blue Mountains, near Delaware Water Gap. Its high situation, and a pure dry air is very desirable for invalids; beautiful scenery, pleasant walks and drives. No bar. Terms and other particulars furnished on application to J. F. FOULKE, Stroudsburg, Monroe county, Pennsylvania. 6 16 3m

MAXSON HOUSE, NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I. Located on elevated land, near the Bathing Beach, having a fine view of Ocean, Bay, and surrounding country. It is entirely new, furnished throughout with elegant furniture. Application for room and board, should be addressed to
6 10 6w E. TUCKER, Proprietor.

EPHRATA MT. SPRINGS, LANCASTER CO., PA.—This delightful Summer Resort WILL BE OPEN for the Reception of Guests on 15th June, 1871. For particulars, address
J. W. FREDERICK, Prop't,
H. H. REINHARD, Supt. 6 1 1m

FAMILIES DESIRING PLEASANT ROOMS AT FRIENDS' COTTAGE, facing the Ocean and Congress Hall lawns, should make early application to A. P. COOK, Proprietress,
CAPE MAY CITY, N. J.
$15 per week through June. 6 10 tf

COZZENS' WEST POINT HOTEL,
COZZENS' DOCK,
HUDSON RIVER,
IS NOW OPEN. FOR TERMS, &c.,
Address SYLVANUS T. COZZENS,
West Point, N. Y.

SUMMER RESORTS.
ATLANTIC CITY.
THE ISLAND HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
THIS LARGE, NEW, AND ELEGANT HOTEL
Is now open for the reception of guests.
Carriages will be in attendance on the arrival of every train to convey persons to the house, free of charge. Address
EVAN ROBERTS,
SUPERINTENDENT,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
Will open for the reception of guests, on SATURDAY, June 24. Music under the direction of Professor M. F. Aledo.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
SELFRIDGE & DAVIS,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Will open June 24. Parties wishing to engage Rooms will apply at the office of the Surf House Co., No. 402 LOCUST Street, Philadelphia, or to
M. BRIDLER,
6 16 1m ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.

NEW INLET HOUSE—THE UNDERSIGNED beg leave to inform visitors to
ATLANTIC CITY
that they have taken the above-named Hotel, and will open for the reception of Boarders on SATURDAY, the 24th inst.
THE BAR AND OYSTER STANDS
are now in operation.
McKIBBIN & McGRATH.
JERE McKIBBIN,
A. G. McGRATH. 6 16 eod 1m

ASHLAND HOUSE, CORNER OF PENNSYLVANIA and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J.—This popular establishment, which has been greatly improved and doubled in size, is now open for the reception of guests; desirable communicating rooms for families; splendid croquet grounds adjoin the house; guests conveyed to and from the bathing grounds free of charge. Terms, $14 per week; $2·50 per day. House open the entire year. JOHN L. BRYANT,
6 16 eod 1m Proprietor.

THE VINCENT HOUSE, PACIFIC AVENUE, between New York and Tennessee avenues, Atlantic City, N. J., one square from the depot, has been refitted and refurnished, and is NOW OPEN, and in the occupancy of the undersigned, late former Proprietor, who invites all his old friends and the public generally to call and see him.
6 16 2m J. L. HARDWICKE.

CONGRESS HALL
AND THE
OCEAN HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
will open JUNE 17, for the reception of guests.
GEORGE W. HINKLE,
6 16 eod2m Proprietor.

THE SCHAUFLER HOTEL, ATLANTIC CITY N. J. The best location on the island, with an A No. 1 table, and the best attention paid to its guests. Eighty fine sleeping chambers, with beds, etc., unsurpassed.
6 16 1m ALOIS SCHAUFLER, Proprietor.

THE COLONNADE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. Beautifully situated between the Railroad Depot and the Beach, in full view of the Ocean.
6 16 1m J. HENRY HAYES, Proprietor.

TAMMANY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. ELIAS CLEAVER, the well-known caterer, has refitted his house, and is now ready for the reception of guests. The bar has been removed to the adjoining house, and a first-class barber shop added. Meals supplied at any hour, 6 16 eod1m

THE CLUB HOUSE, CORNER OF ATLANTIC and NEW YORK Avenues, Atlantic City, will open Monday, June 19, with the bar well supplied with the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors, Cigars, etc. HARRY COWARD,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

PROSPECT HALL, CORNER OF PACIFIC and KENTUCKY Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. Delightfully located, enlarged, and refitted and refurnished throughout. DR. J. F. BELKNAP,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

ST. CLOUD HOTEL, CORNER OF KENTUCKY and ATLANTIC Avenues, Atlantic City, N. J. For terms, etc. address ROBERT SHAW & PALMER,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

SOMERS COTTAGE, MICHIGAN, NEAR PACIFIC AVENUE.—This house has been thoroughly refurnished and improved, and is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m C. THORN

LIGHT HOUSE COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J. JONAH WOOTTON, Proprietor.
Located between U. S. Hotel and the beach. The nearest house to the surf; is now open for the reception of guests. 6 16 2m

MEARS' HOUSE—ATLANTIC, ABOVE KENTUCKY Avenue, is now open for the reception of visitors. Terms, $2 per day, or $12 per week. LEWIS T. MEARS, Proprietor. S. B. TAYLOR, Superintendent. 6 16 1m

AMERICAN HOTEL, ATLANTIC AVENUE, near the depot, Atlantic City, N. J., has been leased and refitted by the undersigned, and is now open for the reception of boarders.
6 16 1m GEORGE GLENN.

CHESTER COUNTY HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open the year round.
6 16 1m J. KEIM, Proprietor.

CENTRAL HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., open all the year round.
LAWLER & TRILLY,
6 16 1m Proprietors.

EUREKA COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., ATLANTIC and VIRGINIA Avenues, will be open June 24 for the reception of visitors.
6 16 1m R. S. WATSON.

HADDON HOUSE, FOOT OF NORTH CAROLINA Avenue, facing the beach, Atlantic City N. J., is now open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m Dr. J. J. COMFORT, Proprietor.

CONSTITUTION HOUSE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
JACOB R. SACKETT,
6 16 1w Proprietor.

KENTUCKY HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY,
Opened June 1 for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m MRS. M. QUIGLEY, Proprietress.

PRIVATE BOARDING—ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., PENNSYLVANIA, near Atlantic avenue.—A few choice double and single rooms. Apply at No. 1314 ARCH Street. 6 16 eod1m

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., will open for the reception of guests on SATURDAY, June 24. No bar. R. B. LEEDS,
6 16 1m Proprietor.

DENNIN COTTAGE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 2m JOSEPH H. BORTON.

TREMONT HOUSE, CORNER PACIFIC AND VIRGINIA Avenues,
Atlantic City.
6 16 1m H. BLOOD, Proprietor.

PENN MANSION, NEAR CONGRESS HALL, Atlantic City, N. J., is now open for guests.
6 16 1m ELIZA CANBY, Proprietress.

THE "CHARLOTTE," ATLANTIC CITY, IS NOW open. Railroad to the beach.
6 16 1m ELISHA ROBERTS, Proprietor.

BEACH COTTAGE, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., IS now open for the reception of guests. No bar.
6 16 eod 1m T. C. GARRETT.

THE CLARENDON, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., is now open for the reception of guests.
6 16 1m M. C. BRODIE.

ATLANTIC CITY.—SEASIDE HOUSE IS NOW OPEN for guests. Accommodation for horses.
6 16 2t* EVANS & HAINES, Proprietors.

THE JULY MAGAZINES.

"SCRIBNER'S."

Scribner's Monthly for July makes its appearance in advance of the other magazines, and with a very entertaining variety of articles it well maintains the reputation it has won. The contents are as follows:—

"Philadelphia," illustrated, J. T. Headley; "Jaunts in Japan," illustrated, W. H. Hallock; "The Gunpowder Plot—The Story of a Fourth of July," illustrated, Edward Eggleston; "Under the Elms," poem, Miss M. A. Hopkins; "Back-log Studies," Charles Dudley Warner; "Free Trade and Protection," Horace Bushnell; "A Fete-day at Malmaison," Louisa Bushnell; "Samson's Riddle Solved: The Lion-cup vs. The Lion-cub," illustrated, R. W. Wright; "A Tartar Love Song," poem, R. H. Stoddard; "A Plea for Chinese Labor," by an American Housewife, Abby Sage-Richardson; "My Husband's First Love," Julia C. R. Dorr; "Edson's Mother," Susan Coolidge; "Cæsar Rowan," poem, Thomas Dunn English; "Wilfrid Cumbermede," George Macdonald; "Topics of the Time;" "The Old Cabinet;" "Home and Society;" "Culture and Progress Abroad;" "Culture and Progress at Home;" "Etchings—Up the Aisle," illustrated, Geo. A. Baker.

The leading article on "Philadelphia," which is profusely illustrated with capital drawings by a Philadelphia artist, Mr. Thomas Moran, should secure for this number of *Scribner's* an extensive sale in this locality. The article, which is from the pen of J. T. Headley, is an excellent resume of the characteristic features of Philadelphia, and it does full justice to the good points of the Quaker City. After this, perhaps, the most striking article in the number is the solution of Samson's riddle which is proposed by Mr. R. W. Wright. This is curious and ingenious if not convincing, and is well worthy of a perusal. Another excellent article is that on "Free-trade and Protection," by Horace Bushnell. From Mr. Headley's paper on "Philadelphia" we take the following:—

In all other cities the great question has been how to give this class cleanly, comfortable, safe apartments. In Philadelphia it has been, how to give them pleasant, attractive *homes*. Home influence is the strongest on earth in keeping a man from dissolute companionship and the grog-shop, and from becoming a mere vagrant on the Sabbath day. Even though he never enters a church, there is a pulpit in his own house, and the preacher, the sweet restraining influences of home. These insensibly, in time, draw him towards the place of worship, just as they draw him away from unhallowed places and associations. It is impossible to overestimate the effect of this home influence on the morals and character of a great city, not to mention the amount of suffering it prevents and the happiness it confers on families. Especially to the American mechanic and laborer is this possession of a home of vital importance. Without it his restless nature is very likely to draw him into companionships and occupations that mar or destroy his character. Whether New York, with its circumscribed limits and its extremely poor population, can ever carry out this system as thoroughly as Philadelphia is doubtful; but certainly something might be done, perhaps on Long Island, if rapid, cheap transit could be established.

The home feeling seems to rule very strongly in the erection of all their houses in Philadelphia. It is true, on Walnut street modern palatial residences are going up, and under the influence of increasing wealth and a ruinous fashion it may in time rival Fifth avenue, where people do not build homes for their own comfort, but objects of admiration for other people to gaze at. Palaces furnish grand sights to spectators, but poor homes to the inmates. Take Arch street, where so many of the solid men of Philadelphia live, and as far as you can see are rows of brick houses, three or four stories high, plain and neat in style, without any basements, and hence without areas and flights of steps. They are almost flush with the sidewalk, and sitting so flat on the ground, present, at first, a singular appearance to one accustomed to the high steps and iron railings in front of New York houses. The parlors being so close to the ground and sidewalk, the lower windows are protected by solid white shutters, which contrast singularly with the green blinds of the upper stories. But there is something snug, comfortable, and home-like about them that renders them peculiarly attractive.

A beneficent and admirable regulation, adopted in 1855, has prevented the opening of any new street, court, lane or alley, of less than twenty-five feet in width. It has, moreover, compelled all the old courts, lanes, etc., when widened, to be made twenty feet wide, no matter what the former width; while every new dwelling-house must have an open space attached to it, in the rear or at the side, equal to at least twelve feet square.

From Mr. Bushnell's excellent article on "Free Trade and Protection," the whole of which we earnestly commend to the attention of our readers, we make these extracts:—

What did we discover in our war of 1812, but that we had nothing to equip the war? Having no woollen manufacture, we could not clothe our soldiers; we could not even make a blanket. We had been free-traders, buying all such things because we could buy them cheaper; but we now discovered, how soon, that we might better have been making blankets at double the cost for the last fifty years. The same was true of saltpetre for gunpowder; of guns, and cannon, and swords; and iron and steel out of which to make them. A nation that is to be a power must have at least a sufficient supply of iron made at home, no matter what the cost, to arm itself for war. We began also to make the discovery shortly that the very insignificant article of salt, coming in short supply, was nearly a dead necessity—one of the munitions of war—and that manufacturing it for ourselves at double the cost would have been a true advantage. * * * *

We were a young nation in the war of 1812, and we very soon discovered, in facts already referred to, the lowness of our organization, and the very incomplete scope of our industrial equipments. Our products were not various enough to make us a complete nation. It is often urged as the special advantage of young nations, that they can have the benefits of free trade, without trouble from the shock that must be given to old artificial investments; but we had another kind of shock to bear that was far more perilous, from the scant equipment in which our previous free-trade practice had left us. Perhaps we were gaining in wealth by such trade, but we were miserably unprepared by it for the stress of our great public trial.

There must also be a large variety in products and trades, or modes of industry, to raise complexities enough for allowing the full sense of society. A people must have manifold relationships to feel each other as parts in a common unity. If they have only a few trades and occupations, as most young peoples have, they cannot have public consciousness enough to give them a history—any more than a body can be fully conscious that is only, or all, leg. They are like the wholly pastoral race of Tartars, roaming over their wastes, living every man by what feeds every other's life; organized, therefore, if at all, in but the faintest manner, and scarcely conscious of being at all national. A colony, beginning to be a State or nation, may have been living almost wholly by a single article of production, because it has brought the readiest and the largest profit—be it cattle, or corn, or cotton. They ought, of course, on free-trade principles, to continue. Which, if they do, they will inevitably make sure of their insignificance. Such people are only doubles or repetitions of each other—too much alike, too little complementary one to another, to have any real interpenetration, such as makes a conscious whole. They can have no public will, or sentiment, or cause, or counsel. Their interest is too completely identical to make even their agreement significant. Instead of being a body kept in force by an immense, almost infinite interplay of nerves, ducts, tissues, secretions, excretions, yielding new muscle and bone, oil, lubrications, sanitary self-medications—every organ necessary somehow to every other, and all necessary to all—instead of being thus a body, they are one that has only the bone-making function, or that has a huge overgrown liver organ, packing it full, and pumping its one deluge of bile into the eyes, the skin, the brain, supplying never what is wanted, but only more of what is not wanted, and organizing really nothing. Hence the immense interest a young State may have, in even making heavy loss from its wealth, to stimulate, in disregard of all free-trade maxims, such trades and ways of skilled production as will yield the needed variety. Otherwise their one art or production leaves them only a guild and not a nation. And guilds are the weakest of all organizations, save as they are sprinkled in among other guilds and get strength from the reactions and counteractions of other dissimilarities. Thus a one-guild nation may seem to be high and strong enough to make brave stand for their one thing, but when they are put to some long struggle, as nations are in their wars, the one-thing fire, be it for cotton or anything else, is too flashy to hold; whereas the organization framed by diversities and reciprocities stands fast in the interlock of functions that make common cause, being components together in a full endowed body.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.

PHILADELPHIA, May 2, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after May 30, 1871.

Blank powers of attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the company.

The office will be open at 8 A. M., and close at 3 P. M., from May 30 to June 2, for the payment of dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

5 2 2m

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THIS SPLENDID Hair Dye is the best in the world, the only true and perfect Dye. Harmless—Reliable—Instantaneous—no disappointment—no ridiculous tints—*"Does not contain Lead nor any Vitalic Poison to injure the Hair or System."* Invigorates the Hair and leaves it soft and beautiful; Black or Brown.

Sold by all Druggists and dealers. Applied at the Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. [4 27 mwf]

☞ JOUVIN'S KID GLOVE CLEANER restores soiled gloves equal to new. For sale by all druggists and fancy goods dealers. Price 25 cents per bottle. 11 28mwf

☞ DR. F. R. THOMAS, No. 913 WALNUT ST., formerly operator at the Colton Dental Rooms, devotes his entire practice to extracting teeth without pain, with fresh nitrous oxide gas. 11 17

☞ DISPENSARY FOR SKIN DISEASES, NO. 216 S. ELEVENTH Street.

Patients treated gratuitously at this institution daily at 11 o'clock. 1 14

LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

NEW ROGERS GROUP,

"RIP VAN WINKLE."

NEW CHROMOS.

All Chromos sold at 25 per cent. below regular rates.

All of Prang's, Hoover's, and all others.

Send for catalogue.

Looking-Glasses,

ALL NEW STYLES,

At the lowest prices. All of our own manufacture.

JAMES S. EARLE & SONS,

No. 816 CHESNUT STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

GOLD MEDAL REGULATORS.

G. W. RUSSELL,

No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

Begs to call the attention of the trade and customers to the annexed letter:—

TRANSLATION.

"I take pleasure to announce that I have given to Mr. G. W. RUSSELL, of Philadelphia, the exclusive sale of all goods of my manufacture. He will be able to sell them at the very lowest prices.

"GUSTAV BECKER,
"First Manufacturer of Regulators,
"Freiburg, Germany.

ICE.

"PRICE OF ICE LOW ENOUGH TO SATISFY ALL."

"BE SURE KNICKERBOCKER IS ON THE WAGON."

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY.

THOS. E. CAHILL, President.
E. P. KENDRICK, Vice-President.
A. HUNT, Treasurer.
E. H. CORNELL, Secretary.
T. A. HENDRY, Superintendent.
Principal Office,
No. 435 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.
Branch Offices and Depots,
North Pennsylvania Railroad and Master street.
Ridge Avenue and Willow street.
Willow Street Wharf, Delaware avenue.
Twenty-second and Hamilton streets.
Ninth Street and Washington avenue.
Pine Street Wharf, Schuylkill.
No. 4833 Main Street, Germantown.
No. 21 North Second street, Camden, N. J., and Cape May, New Jersey.

1871. Prices for Families, Offices, etc. 1871.
8 pounds daily, 50 cents per week.
12 " " 65 " " "
16 " " 80 " " "
20 " " 95 " " "
Half bushel or forty pounds, 20 cents each delivery. 4 28 3m

FURNITURE.

JOSEPH H. CAMPION (late Moore & Campion),
WILLIAM SMITH, RICHARD B. CAMPION,

SMITH & CAMPION,

Manufacturers of
FINE FURNITURE, UPHOLSTERINGS, AND INTERIOR HOUSE DECORATIONS,
No. 249 SOUTH THIRD Street,
Manufactory, Nos. 215 and 217 LEVANT Street, Philadelphia. 2 15

INSURANCE.

Fire, Inland, and Marine Insurance.

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,

Incorporated 1794.

CAPITAL $500,000

ASSETS January 1 1871 $3,050,536

Receipts of 70..... 2,066,154
Interests from Investments, 1870.. 137,050
$2,203,2

Losses paid in 1870..... $1,136,941

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

First Mortgages on Philadelphia City Property	$334,950
United States Government Loans	295,933
Pennsylvania State Loans	169,310
Philadelphia City Loans	200,000
New Jersey and other State Loans and City Bonds	295,510
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Co., other Railroad Mortgage Bonds and Loans	368,245
Philadelphia Bank and other Stocks	62,486
Cash in Bank	231,048
Loans on Collateral Security	81,434
Notes receivable and Marine Premiums unsettled	438,420
Accrued Interest and Premium in course of transmission	83,201
Real estate, Office of the Company	30,000
	$3,050,536

Certificates of Insurance issued, payable in London at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, PRESIDENT.

CHARLES PLATT, VICE-PRESIDENT.

MATTHIAS MARIS, Secretary.
C. H. REEVES, Assistant Secretary.

DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	EDW. H. TROTTER,
JOHN A. BROWN,	EDW. S. CLARKE,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	T. CHARLTON HENRY,
AMBROSE WHITE,	ALFRED D. JESSUP,
WILLIAM WELSH,	LOUIS C. MADEIRA,
JOHN MASON,	CHAS. W. CUSHMAN,
GEORGE L. HARRISON,	CLEMENT A. GRISCOM
WILLIAM BROOKIE.	

1829. CHARTER PERPETUAL. 1871

Franklin Fire Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office, Nos. 435 and 437 CHESNUT St

Assets Jan. 1, '71, $3,087,452'35

CAPITAL..... $400,000·00
ACCRUED SURPLUS AND PREMIUMS..2,687,452·35

INCOME FOR 1871, $1,200,000. LOSSES PAID IN 1870, $972,881·70.

Losses Paid Since 1829 Nearly $6,000,000.

The Assets of the "FRANKLIN" are all invested in solid securities (over $2,750,000 in First Bonds and Mortgages), which are all interest bearing and dividend paying. The Company holds no Bills Receivable taken for Insurances effected.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms. The Company also issues policies upon the Rents of all kinds of Buildings, Ground Rents and Mortgages.

DIRECTORS.

Alfred G. Baker,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant,	Thomas Sparks,
George W. Richards,	William S. Grant,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas S. Ellis,
George Fales,	Gustavus S. Benson.

ALFRED G. BAKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
JAMES W. McALLISTER, Secretary.
THEODORE M. REGER, Assistant Secretary.

INCORPORATED MARCH 27, 1820.

FIRE ASSOCIATION,

No. 34 NORTH FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL..... $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 1, 1871, $1,705,319·07.

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	$1,546,967·92
Ground Rents	22,980 33
Real Estate	55,920·70
U. S. Gov. 5-20 Bonds	45,000·00
Cash on hand	34,449·62
	$1,705,319·07

DIRECTORS.

William H. Hamilton,	Jesse Lightfoot,
John Carrow,	Robert Shoemaker,
George I. Young,	Peter Armbruster,
Joseph R. Lyndall,	M. H. Dickinson,
Levi P. Coats,	Peter Williamson,
Samuel Sparhawk,	Joseph E. Schell.

Samuel Floyd.
WM. H. HAMILTON President.
SAMUEL SPARHAWK, Vice-President.
WILLIAM F. BUTLER, Secretary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual.
No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
John Devereux,	Daniel Haddock,

Franklin A. Comly.
DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WM. G. CROWELL, Secretary.

THE ENTERPRISE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE S. W. CORNER FOURTH AND WALNUT STREETS.

PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
CASH CAPITAL (paid up in full)..... $200,000·00
CASH ASSETS, December 1, 1870..... 600,388·00

DIRECTORS.

F. Ratchford Starr,	J. Livingston Erringer,
Nalbro Frazier,	James L. Claghorn,
John M. Atwood,	William G. Boulton,
Benjamin T. Tredick,	Charles Wheeler,
George H. Stuart,	Thomas H. Montgomery,
John H. Brown,	James M. Aertsen.

F. RATCHFORD STARR, President.
THOMAS H. MONTGOMERY, Vice-President.
ALEXANDER W. WISTER, Secretary.
JACOB R. PETERSON Assistant-Secretary.

FAME INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 809 CHESNUT Street.
INCORPORATED 1856. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL $200,000.
FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.

Insurance against Loss or Damage by Fire either by Perpetual or Temporary Policies.

DIRECTORS.

Charles Richardson,	Robert Pearce,
William H. Rhawn,	John Kessler, Jr.,
William M. Seyfert,	Edward B. Orne,
John F. Smith,	Charles Stokes,
Nathan Hilles,	John W. Everman,
George A. West,	Mordecai Buzby.

CHARLES RICHARDSON, President.
WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Vice-President.
WILLIAMS I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1803.
Paid-up Capital and Accumulated Funds,

$8,000,000 IN GOLD.

PREVOST & HERRING, Agents,
No. 107 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
HAR. P. PREVOST CHAS. F. HERRING

INSURANCE.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY. Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on Vessels, Cargo, and Freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on Goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on Merchandise generally; on Stores, Dwellings, Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1870.

$300,000	United States Six Per Cent Loan (lawful money)	$333,375 00
$200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	214,000·00
$200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from Tax)	204,162·50
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	168,920·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	20,700·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Ct. Bonds	25,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Ct. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Ct. Loan	4,200·00
12,500	Pennsylvania Railroad Company (250 Shares Stock)	15,000·00
5,000	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company (100 Shares Stock)	4,300·00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company (80 sh's Stock)	4,000·00
1,650	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	261,650·00
$1,260,150	Par. C'st, $1,264,447·34. M'kt v'l	$1,293·557·00
	Real Estate	56,000·50
	Bills Receivable for Insurances made	230,971·27
	Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	93,375·40
	Stock and Scrip, etc., of sundry corporations, $7950, estimated value	3,912·00
	Cash	142,911 78
		$1,820,727·97

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	William G. Boulton,
Edmund A. Souder,	Edward Darlington,
Joseph H. Seal,	H. Jones Brooke,
James Traquair,	Edward Lafourcade,
Henry Sloan,	Jacob Riegel,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Jacob P. Jones,
James C. Hand,	James B. McFarland,
William C. Ludwig,	Joshua P. Eyre,
Hugh Craig,	Spencer McIlvaine,
John D. Taylor,	Thomas P. Stotesbury,
George W. Bernadou,	John B. Semple, Pittsb'rg,
Wm. C. Houston,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
H. Frank Robinson,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

ASBURY LIFE INSURANCE CO. NEW YORK.

C. C. NORTH, President.
A. V. STOUT, Vice-President.
EMORY McCLINTOCK, Actuary.

JAMES M. LONGACRE,

MANAGER FOR PENNSYLVANIA AND DELAWARE,

Office, 302 WALNUT St., Philadelphia.

A. E. M. PURDY, M. D., Medical Examiner.
REV. S. POWERS, Special Agent.

Union Mutual Insurance Company

OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804.
Fire, Marine, and Inland Insurance.
Office, N. E. Cor. THIRD and WALNUT

LOSSES PAID SINCE FORMATION,
$7,000,000.
ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1871,
$255,397'89.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOHN MOSS, Secretary.

People's Fire Insurance Company,

No. 514 WALNUT Street.

CHARTERED 1839.

Fire Insurance at LOWEST RATES consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.
NO UNPAID LOSSES.
Assets December 31, 1870..... $198,851·78

CHAS. E. BONN, President.
GEO. BUSCH, JR., Secretary.

ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY.

INCORPORATED 1854.
CHARTER PERPETUAL.
Office, No. 311 WALNUT Street, between Third and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

This Company will insure against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Furniture, and Merchandise generally.

Also, Marine Insurance on Vessels, Cargoes, and Freights. Inland Insurance to all parts of the Union.

DIRECTORS.

William Esher,	Lewis Audenreid,
Wm. M. Baird,	John Ketcham,
John R. Blakiston,	J. E. Baum,
W. F. Dean,	John B. Heyl,
Peter Sieger,	Samuel H. Rothermel.

WILLIAM ESHER, President.
WM. F. DEAN, Vice-President.
W. M. SMITH, Secretary.

HARDWARE, ETC.

CUMBERLAND NAILS

$4'75 Per Keg.

These Nails are known to be the best in the market

All Nails, no waste, and cost no more than other brands.

Each keg warranted to contain 100 pounds of Nails.

Also, a large assortment of fine Hinges, Locks, and Knobs. Solid Bronze, suitable for first-class buildings, at the great

Cheap-for-Cash Hardware Store

OF

J. B. SHANNON,

2 14 tuths8 No. 1009 MARKET Street.

BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE IS THE CHEAPEST and best article in the market for
BLUEING CLOTHES.
It does not contain any acid.
It will not injure the finest fabric.
It is put up at
WILTBERGER'S DRUG STORE,
No. 233 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.
And for sale by most of the Grocers and Druggists.
The genuine has both BARLOW'S and WILTBERGER'S name on the label; all others are COUNTERFEIT.
BARLOW'S BLUE
will color more water than four times the same weight of indigo. 3 23 tuths3m

SAXON GREEN,

Is Brighter, will not Fade, Costs Less than any other because it will Paint twice as much surface.

SOLD BY ALL DEALERS IN

PAINTS.

STEAM ENGINES, WITH PLAIN SLIDE valve, or cut off. Vertical, Horizontal, and Portable, Governors, Pumps, Pipes, and Valves.
GEORGE C. HOWARD,
No. 17 S. EIGHTEENTH Street.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—The Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:—
Nemesis, Thursday, June 1, at 2 P. M
City of London, Saturday, June 3, at 2 P. M,
City of Washington, Saturday, June 10, at 12 M.
City of Dublin, via Halifax, Tuesday, June 13, at 1 P. M.
and each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from pier No. 45 North river.

RATES OF PASSAGE
By Mail Steamer Sailing every Saturday.
Payable in gold. Payable in currency.
First Cabin.....$75 Steerage.....$30
To London..... 80 To London..... 35
To Halifax..... 20 To Halifax..... 15
Passengers also forwarded to Antwerp, Rotterdam, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, etc., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the company's office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, N. Y.
Or to O'DONNELL & FAULK, Agents,
No. 402 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia.

NATIONAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

STEAM DIRECT TO AND FROM NEW YORK, QUEENSTOWN, AND LIVERPOOL.

The magnificent Ocean Steamships of this line, sailing regularly every SATURDAY, are among the largest in the world, and famous for the degree of safety, comfort, and speed attained.

CABIN RATES, CURRENCY,
$75 and $65. First class Excursion Tickets, good for twelve months, $130. Early application must be made in order to secure a choice of state-rooms.

STEERAGE RATES, CURRENCY,
Outward, $28. Prepaid, $32. Tickets to and from Londonderry and Glasgow at the same low rates. Persons visiting the old country, or sending for their friends should remember that these rates are positively much cheaper than other first-class lines.

Bank drafts issued for any amount, at lowest rates, payable on demand in all parts of England, Ireland, Scotland, Wales, and the Continent of Europe.

Apply to WALLER & CO., *Agents*,
No. 204 WALNUT St., just above Second.

THE REGULAR STEAMSHIPS ON THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE are ALONE authorized to issue through bills of lading to interior points South and West in connection with South Carolina Railroad Company.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
Vice-President So. C. RR. Co.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S REGULAR SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO NEW ORLEANS, La.

The MARGARET will sail for New Orleans direct on Saturday, June 24, at 8 A. M.

The JUNIATA will sail from New Orleans, via Havana, on ——, June —

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING at as low rates as by any other route given to MOBILE, GALVESTON, INDIANOLA, ROCKPORT, LAVACCA, and BRAZOS, and to all points on the Mississippi river between New Orleans and St. Louis. Red river freights reshipped at New Orleans without charge of commissions.

WEEKLY LINE TO SAVANNAH, GA.

The TONAWANDA will sail for Savannah on Saturday, June 17, at 8 A. M.

The WYOMING will sail from Savannah on Saturday, June 17.

THROUGH BILLS OF LADING given to all the principal towns in Georgia, Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, and Tennessee in connection with the Central Railroad of Georgia, Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, and Florida steamers, at as low rates as by competing lines.

SEMI-MONTHLY LINE TO WILMINGTON, N. C.

The PIONEER will sail for Wilmington, N. C., on Thursday, June 22, at 6 A. M. Returning, will leave Wilmington Friday, June 30.

Connects with the Cape Fear River Steamboat Company, the Wilmington and Weldon and North Carolina Railroads, and the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad to all interior points.

Freights for Columbia, S. C., and Augusta, Ga., taken via Wilmington at as low rates as by any other route.

Insurance effected when requested by shippers. Bills of lading signed at Queen street wharf on or before day of sailing.

WILLIAM L. JAMES, General Agent,
No. 130 S. THIRD Street.

CLYDE'S STEAM LINES.—Office, No. 12 South WHARVES.

PHILADELPHIA, RICHMOND AND NORFOLK STEAMSHIP LINE, THROUGH FREIGHT AIR-LINE TO THE SOUTH AND WEST.

Steamers leave every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY "at noon," from FIRST WHARF above MARKET Street.

No bills of lading signed after 12 o'clock on sailing day.

THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air-line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth, and at Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West via Virginia and Tennessee Air-line, and Richmond and Danville Railroads.

Freights HANDLED BUT ONCE and taken at LOWER RATES than by any other line.

No charge for commissions, drayage, or any expense of transfer. Steamships insure at lowest rates.

FREIGHTS RECEIVED DAILY.

State-room accommodations for passengers.

WM. P. PORTER, Agent, Richmond and City Point. T. P. CROWELL & CO., Agents, Norfolk.

PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON, PHILADELPHIA AND CHARLESTON STEAMSHIP LINE.

THURSDAY LINE FOR CHARLESTON.

The first-class Steamship EMPIRE, Captain Hinckley, will sail on Thursday, June 22, at 3 P. M., noon, from Pier 8, North Wharves, above Arch street.

Through bills of lading to all principal points in South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, etc., etc.

Rates of freight as low as by any other route.

For freight or passage apply on the Pier, as above.

WM. A. COURTENAY, Agent in Charleston.

FOR NEW YORK DAILY—VIA DELAWARE AND RARITAN CANAL EXPRESS STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

The CHEAPEST and QUICKEST water communication between Philadelphia and New York.

Steamers leave DAILY from first wharf below MARKET Street, Philadelphia, and foot of WALL Street, New York.

THROUGH IN TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

Goods forwarded by all the lines running out of New York, North, East, and West, free of commission.

Freight received daily and forwarded on accommodating terms.

JAMES HAND, Agent,
No. 119 WALL Street, New York.

NEW EXPRESS LINE to ALEXANDRIA, GEORGETOWN, AND WASHINGTON, D. C., Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, connecting with Orange and Alexandria Railroad.

Steamers leave regularly every SATURDAY at noon, from First Wharf above MARKET Street.

Freights received daily.

HYDE & TYLER, Agents, Georgetown, D. C.
M. ELDRIDGE & CO., Agents, Alexandria, Va.

DELAWARE AND CHESAPEAKE TOW-BOAT COMPANY.

Barges towed between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Havre-de-Grace, Delaware City, and intermediate points.

CAPTAIN JOHN LAUGHLIN, Superintendent.
OFFICE, No. 12 South WHARVES,
PHILADELPHIA.

WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO.,
AGENTS
For all the above lines,
No. 12 SOUTH WHARVES, Philadelphia,
where further information may be obtained.

LORILLARD STEAMSHIP COMPANY

FOR NEW YORK,

SAILING TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS AT NOON.

INSURANCE ONE-EIGHTH OF ONE PER CENT.

No bill of lading or receipt signed for less than fifty cents, and no insurance effected for less than one dollar premium.

For further particulars and rates apply at Company's office, Pier 32 East river, New York, or to

JOHN F. OHL,
PIER 19 NORTH WHARVES.

N. B.—Extra rates on small packages iron, metals etc

FOR NEW YORK, VIA DELAWARE and Raritan Canal.

SWIFTSURE TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

DESPATCH AND SWIFTSURE LINES.

The steam propellers of this company leave daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M.

Through in twenty-four hours.

Goods forwarded to any point free of commission.

Freights taken on accommodating terms.

Apply to
WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., Agents,
No. 132 South DELAWARE Avenue.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GEORGIA AND THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAMSHIPS

SAN SALVADOR, Captain Nickerson, from Pier No. 8 North River.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling Green.

MONTGOMERY, Captain Faircloth, from Pier No. 13 North River.

R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 98 West street.

LEO, Captain Dearborn, from Pier No. 16 East River.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South street.

GENERAL BARNES, Captain Mallory, from Pier No. 36 North River.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty street.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.
GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS Sail every Saturday and alternate Wednesday to and from Glasgow and Derry.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden, or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably, and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
ANGLIA,	IOWA,
AUSTRALIA,	TYRIAN,
BRITANNIA,	BRITANNIA,
INDIA,	IOWA,
COLUMBIA,	TYRIAN,
EUROPA.	BRITANNIA.

From Pier 20 North river, New York, at noon.

Rates of Passage, Payable in Currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow, or Derry:—

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets (good for twelve months), securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates, at reduced rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN.

WHITE STAR LINE

OCEANIC STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S LINE OF NEW STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK, IRELAND.

The company's fleet comprises the following magnificent full-powered ocean steamships, the six largest in the world:—

OCEANIC, Captain Murray. ARCTIC.
ATLANTIC, Captain Thompson. BALTIC.
PACIFIC, Captain Perry. ADRIATIC.

These new vessels have been designed specially for the transatlantic trade, and combine speed, safety, and comfort.

Passenger accommodations unrivalled.

Parties sending for their friends in the old country can now obtain prepaid tickets.

Steerage, $32, currency.

Other rates as low as any first-class line.

For further particulars apply to ISMAY, IMRIE & CO., No. 10 WATER Street, Liverpool, and No. 7 EAST INDIA Avenue, LEADENHALL Street, London; or at the company's offices, No. 19 BROADWAY, New York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL. UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 28d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Captain Wier.
SOUTH AMERICA, Captain E. L. Tinklepaugh.
NORTH AMERICA, Captain G. B. Slocum.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New York.

CORDAGE, ETC.

CORDAGE.

Manilla, Sisal and Tarred Cordage

At Lowest New York Prices and

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

THE LAND OF NOD.

The Auction Mart.

A CABINET QUESTION.

If you withdraw the Army Bill, and yet retain the extra income tax, will not that be obtaining money under false pretenses?

ENGLAND OUT OF DANGER.

Fellow-countrymen, to arms! Let us become a nation of soldiers. We shall then have ceased to be a nation of shopkeepers. No foreigners will then dare invade us. It will not be worth their while.

A FREE TRANSLATION.

Examiner—Render *Rem acu tetigisti.*

Candidate—"You've hit the nail on the head."

Examiner—Construe it literally, Sir.

Candidate—*Tetigisti*, thou hast hit; *rem*, the nail; *acu*, on the head.

PLAYING ON FEELINGS.

Enthusiastic Maiden—"Oh, Mr. Lovell, I'd sooner be a violinist than anything in the world. Wouldn't you?"

Modest Youth—"Well. If you were the violinist, I think I'd—a—sooner be the violin."

ELEMENTARY EDUCATION — THE CONSCIENCE CLAUSE.

Temperate Parent (introducing his son to the district schoolmaster)—"O, Mr. Tomkins, sir—please sir—I would particularly request you to abstain from teaching my little Jonadeby here to work sums in ale or beer or spirit measures, as he's been brought up a strict teetotaller, and joined the Band of Ope!"

POST-PRANDIAL.

A nervous person said that he hated being called upon to make a speech at a public dinner, because "getting on his legs always sent him off his head."

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS PAYERS.

British people, do not cry
O'er your mess of humble pie,
Treaty, not to call it names,
Touching Alabama claims.

Eat it up, be not afraid,
Never mind of what 'tis made;
You won't taste it, you'll digest,
'Twill not weigh upon your chest.

Do not give its price a thought,
It will cost the many nought.
All the sum awarded due,
Will be levied on the few.

They alone that fine will share
Who the tax on income bear:
They're all extras doomed to pay
Evermore. Hip, hip, hooray!

THE IMPRISONED COMMUNISTS.

The following are extracts from a letter in the *Times*, describing a visit to the Communist prisoners at Satory:—

"The various stables being inadequate to accommodate more than a portion of the prisoners, the others were penned like sheep in the corners of the enclosure. There they stood behind a rope, watched by numerous gendarme sentries with loaded Chassepots, for the most part motionless, many of them probably sick and suffering, some in rags, some barefooted, many with dirty handkerchiefs as the sole covering for their heads. As some protection—a very slight one—against the rain that poured steadily down, some had covered their shoulders with wisps of the straw they had slept upon. Most of them looked stolid and sullen. Our gendarmes said they were generally very meek, and volunteered readily for fatigue duty. If those in the open were exposed to the elements, they at any rate breathed a purer atmosphere than was to be found in the stables. We entered one of these, crowded with men of all ages, some grey-headed, some boys of fourteen. Most of them were standing, but in the background, where the light was dim, many recumbent forms could be distinguished as soon as the eye got accustomed to the gloom. The appearance of four strangers, escorted by a gendarme, evidently caused a sensation, and probably awakened hopes and fears. The Communists crowded round us, opening only a narrow avenue for our passage. The atmosphere was unspeakably noisome. It was wonderful to see such a number of ignoble faces, and with such a vile expression, brought together. Among those in the first stable we entered it was almost in vain to seek a countenance that would not have condemned its owner in the eyes of the most lenient physiognomist. Our guide told us that numbers of them had arrived drunk, half mad, or completely stupefied with the alcohol, with tobacco steeped in it, which had been served out to them by their leaders.

"To prevent outbreaks and secure many thousand desperate characters who are neither handcuffed or under bolts and bars, great precautions and severity are necessary. In the walls of the enclosure holes have been made, through some of which the mouths of cannon grin, charged with grape and canister, while at others sentries are stationed. The night before last a prisoner approached one of these embrasures and persisted in looking through. The sentry warned him to retire, once, twice, and thrice, and then he blew his brains out. The top of his skull, we are told, flew over the wall. The victim had evidently sought his death.

"Before leaving we visited the women's prison, which is a two-story house in a corner of the enclosure near the entrance gate. There were about two hundred of them, for the most part such as are commonly found in the neighborhood of soldiers' barracks or in the lowest outskirts of Paris, squalid and dangerous localities, of which sketches are to be read in the pages of Sue and of other romance writers whose taste it is to dive into the lowest depths of human depravity and degradation. There were some grey-haired old women and some rather pretty young ones, but the majority were hard-featured and middle-aged, and of indescribably repulsive aspect. One gaunt Amazon had a sort of uniform coat with a white band and red cross upon the arm, and when she arrived, we were told, she wore epaulets. Madame Milliere had been there, who did the honors of the Hotel de Ville, and who came gaily attired, but she had left before our visit. One girl struck me particularly. She did not look above eighteen, but may have been two or three years older. She was slender and well formed, with a profusion of fair hair, terribly dirty and tangled, whereas many of the other women, squalid and dirty as their clothes might be, had evidently taken pains to comb and arrange their hair in the most becoming manner their scanty resources permitted. Her blue eyes were large and shifting, and with the expression of a wild animal, of which she reminded me as she roved restlessly up and down one end of a room, keeping close to the wall, brushing against it, as a byena does against the bars in its monotonous weary pacing in its narrow prison. From time to time she shot a side glance at our gendarme, who was giving particulars about the prisoners in a pretty loud voice and in terms which showed slight consideration for their feelings. They were such glances as might fitly have accompanied a dagger-stab."

CITY ORDINANCES.

COMMON COUNCIL OF PHILADELPHIA
CLERK'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1871.

In accordance with a resolution adopted by the Common Council of the City of Philadelphia on Thursday, the first day of June, 1871, the annexed bill, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes," is hereby published for public information.

JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.

AN ORDINANCE
TO AUTHORIZE A LOAN FOR THE CONSTRUCTION OF CULVERTS AND FOR POLICE PURPOSES.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Mayor of Philadelphia be and he is hereby authorized to borrow at not less than par, on the credit of the city, from time to time, four hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars, to be applied as follows, viz:—First. For the construction of culverts, one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars. Second. For the purchase of ground and the erection and extension of buildings for Police Station-houses, three hundred thousand dollars. For which interest, not to exceed the rate of six per cent. per annum, shall be paid half yearly, on the first days of January and July, at the office of the City Treasurer. The principal of said loan shall be payable and paid at the expiration of thirty years from the date of the same, and not before, without the consent of the holders thereof; and the certificates therefor, in the usual form of the certificates of City Loan, shall be issued in such amounts as the lenders may require, but not for any fractional part of one hundred dollars; or, if required, in amounts of five hundred or one thousand dollars; and it shall be expressed in said certificates that the loan therein mention, and the interest thereof, are payable free from all taxes.

Section 2. Whenever any loan shall be made by virtue thereof, there shall be, by force of this ordinance, annually appropriated out of the income of the corporate estates and from the sum raised by taxation, a sum sufficient to pay the interest on said certificates; and the further sum of three-tenths of one per centum on the par value of such certificates so issued shall be appropriated quarterly out of said income and taxes to a sinking fund, which fund and its accumulations are hereby especially pledged for the redemption and payment of said certificates.

RESOLUTION TO PUBLISH A LOAN BILL.

Resolved, That the Clerk of Common Council be authorized to publish in two daily newspapers of this city, daily for four weeks, the ordinance presented to Common Council on Thursday, June 1, 1871, entitled "An ordinance to authorize a loan for the construction of culverts and for police purposes;" and that the said Clerk, at the stated meeting of Councils after the expiration of four weeks from the first day of said publication, shall present to this Council one of each of said newspapers for every day in which the same shall have been made. 6 2 24t

AN ORDINANCE
Making an Appropriation to Refund Certain Twice-paid and Overpaid Water Rents and Pipe-laying Bills.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the city of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of two hundred and sixty-nine (269) dollars and thirty-two (32) cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department for Supplying the City with Water, for the purpose of refunding certain twice-paid and overpaid water rents and pipe-laying bills, as per memorandum annexed, and warrants shall be drawn by the Chief Engineer of the Water Department in accordance with existing ordinances.

Memorandum.

Rebecca G. Sitler, water rents for 1867 and '68 overpaid	$10 00
Benjamin Post, permit paid twice in 1868.	14 00
Coppuck & Jordan, water rent 1870 overpaid	5 00
R. C. Clarke	3 00
L. P. Haney, paid by permit and by bill.	4 50
Rose Weaver (received by C. D. Thomas), permit twice paid	5 25
Charles Rogers, water rent paid in error for 1870	5 75
B. H. Shoemaker, paid by permit and by bill	14 95
C. M. King, overpaid 1870	1 00
C. H. Garden & Co	33 00
Adam Kailer, 1870, paid in error	11 50
McGrath & Kemble, paid twice	8 00
Mrs. Eiselle, overpaid	11 00
A. Boudrou, paid by permit and bill	13 00
M. Brooks, for permit returned not used.	4 00
George Lex, for water-pipe bill overpaid	32 00
John K. Mullison, water-pipe bill overpaid	16 00
Charles Clare	42 04
William Howell	18 00
Patrick Bonner (received by C. D. Thomas), pipe bill overpaid	17 33

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

RESOLUTION
To Approve the Contract for the Erection of a School Edifice at the Corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce Streets.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract made between the city of Philadelphia and Charles C. Carman, dated May 11, 1871, for the erection of a school edifice at the corner of Thirty-eighth and Spruce streets, for the price or sum of thirty-five thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven dollars, be and the same is hereby approved, and the surety therefor, Samuel F. Prince, is hereby also approved.

HENRY HUHN,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
SAMUEL W. CATTELL,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twelfth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one (A. D. 1871).

DANIEL M. FOX,
6 15 1t Mayor of Philadelphia.

GROCERIES, ETC.

TO FAMILIES RESIDING IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

We are prepared, as heretofore, to supply families at their country residences with EVERY DESCRIPTION OF FINE GROCERIES, TEAS, Etc.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

COAL.

R. P. OWEN & CO.,
COAL DEALERS,
FILBERT STREET WHARF,
SCHUYLKILL.
3 10 1y§

SNOWDON & RAU'S COAL DEPOT, CORNER DILLWYN and WILLOW Streets.—Lehigh and Schuylkill COAL, prepared expressly for family use at the lowest cash prices. 1 18

EDGEHILL SCHOOL
MERCHANTVILLE, N. J.,
Four Miles from Philadelphia.

The session commenced MONDAY, April 10, 1871.

For circulars apply to
Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

RAILROAD LINES.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.

On and after MONDAY, June 12, 1871,
TRAINS WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—
FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6·15 a. m. Accommodation via Camden and Amboy, and at 3·30 p. m. Accommodation via Camden and Jersey City for New York.

At 2 and 6 p. m. for Amboy and intermediate stations.

At 6·15 a. m. and 3·30 p. m. for Freehold and Farmingdale.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, and 5 p. m. for Trenton.

At 6·15, 8, and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Edgewater, Beverly, Delanco, and Riverton.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 2, 3·30, 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Riverside, and Palmyra.

At 6·15 and 10 a. m., 12 m., 5, 6, 7·30, and 11·30 p. m. for Fish House.

The 11·30 p. m. Line leaves from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m., New York Express Lines, and 11·30 p. m Emigrant Line, via Jersey City.

At 7, 8·15 and 11 a. m., 1·20, 3, 5·30, 6·45, and 12 p. m. for Trenton.

At 7, 8·15, and 11 a. m., 6·45 and 12 p. m. for Bristol, At 12 p. m. (Night) for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg Junction, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

Sunday Lines leave at 11 a. m., 6·45 p. m., and 12 night.

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30, 3, and 5 p. m. for Trenton and Bristol. And at 6 p. m. for Bristol.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m., 2·30 and 5 p. m. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7 and 9·30 a. m, 2·30, 5, and 6 p. m. for Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwells, Torrisdale, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 a. m., 12·30, 5·15, and 7·15 p. m. for Bustleton, Holmesburg, and Holmesburg Junction.

At 6·45 and 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 2·30, 5·15, 6, and 7·15 p. m. for Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

VIA BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 3 p. m. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Elmira, Rochester, Syracuse, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc., and 7 a. m. for Schooley's Mountain.

At 9·30 a. m. and 5 p. m. for Pennington, Lambertville, and intermediate stations, and at 5 p. m. for Easton.

VIA CAMDEN AND BURLINGTON COUNTY RAILROAD.

At 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. for New York, Long Branch, and intermediate places, via New Jersey Southern Railroad.

The 7 a. m. and 2·30 p. m. lines leave Walnut street wharf, all others will leave from Market Street Ferry (upper side).

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m., and on Thursday and Saturday nights at 11·30 p. m. for Merchantsville, Moorestown, Hartford, Masonville, Hainsport, and Mount Holly.

At 6 a. m., 2·30 and 6·30 p. m. for Lumberton and Medford.

At 6, 7, and 9 a. m., 3·30, 5, and 6·30 p. m. for Smithville, Kwansville, Vincentown, Birmingham, and Pemberton.

At 6 a. m., 1 and 3·30 p. m., for Lewistown, Wrightstown, Cookstown, New Egypt, Hornerstown, Cream Ridge, Imlaystown, Sharon, and Hightstown. WM. H. GATZMER,
May 29, 1871. Agent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.—TIME TABLE.

COMMENCING MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1870, Trains will leave Depot, corner of Broad street and Washington avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8·30 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting at Wilmington with Delaware Railroad Line, at Clayton with Smyrna Branch Railroad and Maryland and Delaware Railroad, at Harrington with Junction and Breakwater Railroad, at Seaford with Dorchester and Delaware Railroad, at Delmar with Eastern Shore Railroad, and at Salisbury with Wicomico and Pocomoke Railroad.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Wilmington, Perryville, and Havre-de-Grace. Connects at Wilmington with train for New Castle.

Express Train at 4 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newport, Stanton, Newark, Elkton, North East, Charlestown, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11·30 P. M. (Daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.

Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11·00 A. M., 2·30, 6·00, and 7·00 P. M. The 6·00 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Milford and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6·45 and 8·10 A. M., 2·00, 4·00, and 7·15 P. M. The 8·10 A. M. train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7·15 P. M. train from Wilmington runs Daily; all other accommodation trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 4·00 P. M. will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia.—Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way Mail; 9·35 A. M., Express; 2·35 P. M., Express; 7·25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.

Leaves Baltimore at 7·25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

On Sundays leave Philadelphia for Oxford at 8·30 A. M.; returning, leave Oxford at 3·40 P. M., stopping at all intermediate stations.

Through tickets to all points West, South, and Southwest may be procured at ticket office, No. 828 Chesnut street, under Continental Hotel, where also State Rooms and Berths in Sleeping Cars can be secured during the day. Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have baggage checked at their residence by the Union Transfer Company.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—THE short Middle Route to the Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys, Northern Pennsylvania, Southern and Interior New York, Buffalo, Auburn, Rochester, the great Lakes, and the Dominion of Canada.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT,
Takes effect May 15, 1871.

Sixteen Daily Trains leave Passenger Depot, corner of Berks and American streets (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

7·00 a. m. (Accommodation), for Fort Washington.

7·35 a. m. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Pittston, Towanda, Waverly, Auburn, Elmira, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

8·25 a. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

9·45 a. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, Hackettstown, Schooley's Mountain, and N. J. Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

11 a. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

1·30 and 5·30 p. m. for Abington.

2 p. m. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Hazleton.

2·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Doylestown.

At 3·20 p. m. (Bethlehem Accommodation) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

At 4 p. m. (Accommodation) for Bethlehem.

4·30 p. m. (Mail) for Doylestown.

5·15 p. m. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

6·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Lansdale.

8·15 and 11·30 p. m. (Accommodation) for Fort Washington.

The Fifth and Sixth streets, Second and Third streets, and Union Lines City Cars run to the Depot.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA FROM

Bethlehem at 8·55 and 10·35 a. m.; 2·15, 5·20, 8·15, and 10·20 p. m.

Doylestown at 8·25 a. m., 4·45 and 6·45 p. m.

Lansdale at 7·30 a. m.

Fort Washington at 9·20 and 11·20 a. m., 3·05 and 10·00 p. m.

Abington at 2·45 and 7·00 p. m.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9·30 a. m.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·00 p. m.

Philadelphia for Fort Washington at 9·02 a. m. and 6·45 p. m.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 6·45 p. m.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·00 p. m.

Fort Washington for Philadelphia at 10·00 a. m. and 8·00 p. m.

Tickets sold and baggage checked through to all principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. Fifth street.

May 15, 1871. ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD.

June 5, 1871.

Depot—THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

Until further notice trains will Leave and Arrive as follows:—

TRAINS LEAVE.	
Reading and Allentown Way	7·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	8·30 a. m
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	12·30 p. m
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	3·30 p. m.
Pottstown Accommodation	4·30 p. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	5·15 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
To Reading	8·00 a m
To Pottsville	3.15 p. m.
To Pottstown	5·15 P. M.
TRAINS ARRIVE.	
Pottstown Accommodation	8·45 a. m.
Reading and Pottsville Accommodation	10·30 a. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	1·00 p. m.
Philadelphia and Pottsville W. Tr'n	4·30 p. m.
Harrisburg and Pottsville Express	6·15 p. m.
Harrisburg, Pottsville, and Allentown Accommodation	9·10 p. m.
ON SUNDAYS.	
From Pottstown	9·15 A. M.
From Pottsville	12·35 a. m.
From Reading	7·15 p. m.

The Sunday trains connect with similar trains on the Perkiomen and Colebrookdale Railroads.

For Downingtown and points on Chester Valley Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Schwenksville and points on Perkiomen Railroad take 7·30 a. m., 12·30 and 4·30 p. m.

For Mt. Pleasant and points on Colebrookdale Railroad take 7·30 a. m. and 4·30 p. m.

PARK ACCOMMODATION TRAINS, DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAY, Leave depot, Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, For West Manayunk at 8·45 a. m. and 6·30 p. m.

Leave West Manayunk, 6·10 and 10·10 a. m.

For Belmont at 8·45 and 11·30 a. m., and 2, 4, and 6·30 P. M.

Leave Belmont at 6·24 and 10·26 a. m., 12·14 noon, 2·45 and 5·30 p. m.

SUNDAYS.

Leave Fifteenth street and Pennsylvania avenue, for Belmont, 9, 10, 11 a. m., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4·50, 5·40, and 6·40 P. M.

Leave Belmont, 9·25, 10·25, 11·25 a. m., 1·25, 2·25, 3·25, 4·25, 5·15, 6·15, and 7·05 p. m.

Exchange Tickets to and from Belmont are sold by conductors of Park train of this Company, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth, Seventeenth and Nineteenth, add Green and Coates street cars, good on lines mentioned.

New York Express for Pittsburg and West.

Trains leave New York as 9 a. m. and 5 p. m., passing Reading at 1·55 and 9·50 p. m. connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central trains for Chicago, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Baltimore, Williamsport, etc.

Sleeping-cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Chicago without change.

Trains for New York leave Harrisburg at 40·5 and 8·10 a. m., and 2 p. m.

Additional train leaves New York for Harrisburg at 12·30 noon.

For particulars see Guide Books, which can be obtained at S. E. corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under Continental Hotel, No. 811 Chesnut street, and at all stations, without charge.

Season, School, Mileage, and Commutation Tickets at reduced rates, to be had of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 South Fourth street, Philadelphia, or J. E. Wooten, Assistant Superintendent, Reading.

STREET CARS.—The Thirteenth and Fifteenth, and Race and Vine streets, connecting with other lines, run close to the depot.

Baggage collected and delivered by Dungan's Baggage Express. Orders left at Depot or at No. 213 S. Fourth street.

Through tickets and baggage checks to all principal points in Oil Regions, New York State, Canada, West, and Northwest, may be obtained at the new Union Ticket Office, southeast corner of Ninth and Chesnut streets, under the Continental Hotel, or at No. 811 Chesnut street. Tickets to principal local points on sale at above offices. Baggage checked from hotels and residences by the Union Transfer Co.

GERMANTOWN AND NORRISTOWN BRANCH.
Depot, Ninth and Green.
ON AND AFTER MAY 8.

TO GERMANTOWN—6, 7, 7·15, 7·35, 8·30, 9·05, 10, 11 a. m.; 12, noon; 1, 2, 2·30, 3·15, 3·45, 4·05, 4·30, 5·05, 5·10, 5·45, 6, 6·30, 7, 8, 8·15, 9, 10·15, 11, 11·40, 12·30, night.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m.; 12·45, noon; 2·15, 4·05, 5·40, 7, 8·45, and 11·25 p. m.

FROM GERMANTOWN—6, 6·25, 6·50, 7·25, 8·05, 8·10, 8·45, 9, 9·25, 10, 11·05, 11·25 a. m.; 1, 1·55, 3, 3·30, 3·55, 4·45, 5, 5·30, 6, 6·10, 6·40, 7·10, 8, 9·05, 10, 10·30, 11·25 p. m.

SUNDAY—8·10, 9·05 a. m.; 1·05, 2·35, 3, 5·55, 6, 8·20, and 10·20 p. m.

The 8·05 and 9·25 a. m. down trains, and 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, and 5·45 up trains, will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

Passengers taking the 6·50, 7·25, 10, a. m. and 5·30 and 6·40 p. m. trains from Germantown will make close connections with the trains for New York at Intersection Station.

TO CHESNUT HILL—6, 7, 7·35, 9·05, 10, 12 a. m., 2·30, 3·45, 5·05, 5·45, 7, 8, 9, 11, 11·40 p. m.

SUNDAY—7·45, 9·05 a. m., 12·45 noon, 2·15, 5·40, 7, 8·45, p. m.

FROM CHESNUT HILL—6·10, 7·10, 7·50, 8·30, 9·10, 10·50, 11·40 a. m., 1·40, 3·40, 5·45, 6·25, 6·55, 8·50, 10·15, 11 10 p. m.

Sunday—7·50, 8·45 a. m., 12·45, noon, 2·15, 5·40, 8, 10 p. m.

TO CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN—6·05, 7·30, 9, and 11·05 a.m., 12·05, m., 1·30, 3,4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6 ,5, 8·05, 10·20, and 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9 a. m., 1·30, 3, 7·15, and 9·30 p. m.

FROM NORRISTOWN—5·30, 6·30, 7, 7·40, 8, 8·50, 11 a. m., 1, 2·30, 3·30, 4·30, 6, 6·15, 8, 10 p. m.

Sunday—7, 9 a. m., 1·15, 5, 7, 9·30 p. m.

TO MANAYUNK—6·05, 7·30, 9, 10·05, 11·05 a. m. 12·05 noon, 12·45, 1·30, 3, 4, 4·40, 5, 5·30, 6·25, 7·05, 8·05, 9·05, 10·20, 11·45 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 8, 9, 10 a. m., 12·40 noon, 1·30, 2·10, 3, 4·45, 7·15, 9·30 p. m.

FROM MANAYUNK—6, 6·58, 7·34, 8·05, 8·22, 9·20, 10·45, 11·20 a. m., 1·28, 2·15, 3, 3·58, 5, 6·25, 6·45, 7·45, 8·30, 9·45, 10·20 p. m.

Sunday—7·30, 9, 9·30, 10·50 a.m., 30, 1·45, 3·10, 5·30, 6, 7·30, 10 p. m.

PLYMOUTH BRANCH.—Leave Philadelphia at 7·30, 11·05 a. m. and 5 p. m. Leave Oreland at 6·15, 10 a. m., and 3·30 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 7·15 p. m.

Sunday—Leave Oreland at 6·30 a. m. and 6·36 p. m.

The 7·40 a. m. train from Norristown does not stop at Magee's, Pott's Landing, Springfield or Schurrs' Lane.

The 8 a. m. train from Norristown stops at Conshohocken and Manayunk only.

The 5·30 and 7 a. m., and 4·30 and 6·15 p. m. down trains, and the 9 a. m. and 4, 5·30, and 6·25 p. m. up trains are the only trains that stop at Springfield.

Chester Valley Railroad—Leave Philadelphia at 4·40 p. m. Leave Downingtown at 6·40 a. m.

Phœnixville Train—Leaves Philadelphia at 9 a. m. and 1·30 p. m. Leaves Phœnixville at 12·25 and 5·20 p. m.

For points on Perkiomen Railroad leave Ninth and Green at 1·30 p. m. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 4·45 p. m., arriving at Ninth and Green at 6·50 p. m.

Passengers by 1·30 p. m. train connect at Phœnixville with train for Pottstown and Reading.

Passengers taking the 7, 7·35, and 11 a. m. and 5·30 and 6·30 p. m. trains from Ninth and Green streets will make close connection with trains for New York at Intersection.

The 9·30 a. m., 12·30, 5, and 7 p. m. trains from New York stop at Intersection. G. A. NICOLLS,
General Superintendent.

THE PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after SUNDAY, June 4, 1871, trains will run as follows:—Leave Philadelphia from depot of P. W. & B. R. R., corner Broad street and Washington avenue:—

For Port Deposit at 7 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

For Oxford at 7 A. M., 4·30 P. M., and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only at 4·30 P. M.

For Chadd's Ford and Chester Creek Railroad at 7 and 10 A. M., 4·30 and 7 P. M. Wednesdays and Saturdays only 4·30 P. M.

Train leaving Philadelphia at 7 A. M. connects at Port Deposit with train for Baltimore.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. connect at Chadd's Ford Junction with the Wilmington and Reading Railroad.

Trains for Philadelphia leave—

Port Deposit at 9·25 A. M. and 4·25 P. M., on arrival of trains from Baltimore.

Oxford at 6·05 and 10·25 A. M. and 5·30 P. M. Mondays at 5·15 A. M. only.

Chadd's Ford at 7·26 A. M., 11·58 A. M., 4·20 and 6·49 P. M. Mondays only at 6·32 A. M.

On Sundays train leaves Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. for Oxford; returning, leaves Oxford for Philadelphia at 3·40 P. M.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless special contract is made for the same. HENRY WOOD,
General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.

Trains will leave Philadelphia as follows, from foot of MARKET Street (upper ferry):—

8·15 a. m., Passenger for Cape May, Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro', Vineland, Milville, and Way Stations.

11·45 a. m., Woodbury accommodation.

3·15 p. m., Passenger for Cape May, Milville, and Way Stations below Glassboro'.

3·30 p. m., Passenger for Bridgeton Salem, Swedesboro', and Way Stations.

5·30 p. m. Accommodation for Woodbury, Glassboro', Clayton, Swedesboro', and intermediate Stations.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN for Cape May leaves Philadelphia 7·30 a. m.

Freight train leaves Camden daily at 12 m.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M., SUNDAY, JUNE 4, 1871.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT.	
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	6·30 A. M.
Mail Train	8·00 A M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	9·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 10·10 A.M. & 1·10 and 7·30 P.M.	
Fast Line	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	12·40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	3·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4·10 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5·30 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7·20 P. M.
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express	7·20 P. M.
First Pacific Express	9·45 P. M.
Way Passenger Train	11·30 P. M.

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express, and Erie Mail and Buffalo Express leave daily.

All other trains daily except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M. at No. 116 Market street.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Philadelphia at 8·40 A. M.; arrives at Paoli at 9·40 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Philadelphia at 6·40 P. M.; arrives at Paoli at 7·30 P. M.

Sunday Train No. 1 leaves Paoli at 7·10 A. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 8·20 A. M. Sunday Train No. 2 leaves Paoli at 5·00 P. M.; arrives at Philadelphia at 6·20.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT.	
Cincinnati Express	3·10 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7·40 A. M.
Erie Mail	7·40 A. M.
Bryn Mawr Accommodation	8·40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, 8·30 A. M. & 3·50 & 6·40 P. M.	
Parkesburg Train	9·00 A. M.
Fast Line and Buffalo Express	11·15 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12·40 P. M.
Erie Express	6·00 P. M.
Lock Haven and Elmira Express	6·00 P. M.
Pacific Express	3·15 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9·45 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.
No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 15, 1871, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

WESTWARD.	
MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	7·10 P. M.
" " Williamsport	4·15 A. M.
" arrives at Erie	3·50 P. M.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12·30 P. M.
" " Williamsport	8·50 P. M.
" arrives at Erie	7·40 A. M.
ELMIRA MA

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

YACHTING.

The Cape May Regatta—Grand Preparations for the Fourth of July Contest.

On the Fourth of July a grand regatta takes place at Cape May, in which the swiftest of American yachts will contest for prizes that will induce their masters to put forth all their efforts for success. The Regatta Committee comprises well-known Philadelphians, as follows:—C. Macalester, Jr., John C. Bullitt, E. Burd Grubb, L. P. Ashmead, and W. J. Sewell.

The Reception Committee is composed of such distinguished persons as Commodore George F. Emmons, U. S. N., Major-General Robert Patterson, Major-General Stewart Van Vliet, U. S. A., Hon. Daniel M. Fox, Captain W. A. C. Maddox, U. S. M. C., John Hulme, James S. Biddle, Samuel B. Thomas, and Albert W. Markley. The prizes are two in number—one for schooners, of the value of $1000; and the other for sloops, of the same value. In addition to the above prizes, a sweepstakes for a cup valued at five hundred dollars, open to vessels of both classes, without allowance of time, belonging to any organized yacht club of the United States, with twenty-five dollars entrance money added, will be sailed for on the same day and the same course. The sailing regulations are as follows:—

A flag-boat will be anchored abreast the steamboat landing, on the bay side, about three-quarters of a mile from shore, east of which the sloop will anchor in line about forty yards apart, and the schooners in line 200 yards north of the sloops, about fifty yards apart. In taking position in the line, each yacht may select its own in the order of its arrival at the anchorage; and the committee would suggest that the yachts arrive at the flag-boat as early as possible, so that there may be no delay in the start. Mainsails, foresails, and gaff-topsails may be set before starting, unless otherwise ordered by the committee. The signal for starting will be announced on the morning of the regatta. Yachts are required to carry their private signals at the main peak during the race. The committee reserve to themselves the right to rule out any yacht disobeying the printed regulations of the regatta. The signal for preparing to start will be one gun from the committee steamer; and, after a brief interval, the signal for starting will be a second gun from the same steamer.

The course will be from the anchorage to the light ship on Five-fathom Bank, rounding it to the southward and westward, and return to a flag-boat anchored about a mile from the shore, in front of Cape Island, on the ocean, rounding it from the southward and eastward. Entries will be received until July 3, closing at 12 M precisely. They must be directed to J. C. Bullitt, secretary, and delivered at his office, No. 32 South Third street, Philadelphia, up to Saturday, July 1, and after that to him at Stockton House, Cape May, N. J. To be sailed according to the rules and regulations of the New York Yacht Club. The measurement of yachts must be given at time of entry, according to the new rules of the New York Yacht Club. Entrance free for the two $1000 prize cups; $25 for the sweepstakes. Any alterations made in the above directions will be announced on the morning of the race.

Persons seeking further information should call on John C. Bullitt, Esq.

BOARDING-HOUSE.

A Good Place for Young Women.

During to-day and to-morrow the dwelling house No. 1605 Filbert street, recently purchased by the Women's Christian Association for a boarding-house for young women, will be opened to visitors.

The house, which has accommodations for about forty boarders, has been thoroughly repaired and renovated; the rooms are all newly furnished, and are replete with every convenience.

Valuable and useful contributions have been received from some of our liberal merchants and manufacturers, such as paint, paper, carpeting for one or two rooms, chandeliers, etc., and in many practical ways some of our noble mechanics have given substantial evidence of their appreciation of this worthy enterprise.

The need of such a house is no longer a question. Every intelligent observer and reader of our daily newspapers feels the necessity of a sheltering Christian home, where the homeless toilers in our shops and stores may enjoy home comforts for a sum which will merely cover expenses, thus making the institution not a charity, but a help to those who are disposed to help themselves.

A new and important field of labor for the ladies who have the gratification of seeing this enterprise so auspiciously begun is the establishment of a restaurant, centrally located, for the benefit of those whose places of employment are too far removed to admit of going home for a warm, substantial dinner, and whose slender means precludes from frequenting the restaurants already established on our principal thoroughfares.

This enterprise commends itself to the thoughtful consideration of all whose hearts are interested in the welfare of humanity.

Cruelty to Animals.—The monthly meeting of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals was held at No. 1320 Chesnut street last evening. Numerous letters were read from the representatives and from other gentlemen in the interior of the State, reporting an increasing interest in the cause and inquiring as to the proper course of procedure in special cases. A public meeting has been held at Lancaster, preparatory to the organization of a branch society, and movements are being made for the organization of other branches. The agents have made a tour along the lines of the Schuylkill Navigation, the North Pennsylvania, and Lehigh Valley Railroads, making some arrests, and calling the attention of local magistrates to the occasions for enforcing the laws. A circular was received from the Royal Society (London), announcing the postponement of the Sixth International Congress until 1872 on account of the European difficulties. The improvement in the stock used on the city passenger railways is a subject of frequent remark. The complaints of overloading are also diminishing. A disposition has been manifested to resume the practice of muzzling calves, and some arrests have been made, but the cases were dismissed for insufficient evidence. The increasing business in the outskirts of the city and the adjacent counties renders the aid of additional agents very desirable, but the want of funds renders their employment impossible. William T. Fulton, Esq., was appointed representative for Oxford.

A Deserved Compliment.—Mr. Edward Payson, former Secretary of the Volunteer Fire Department, and also a similar officer of the Hope Fire Company, was last evening the recipient of a handsome Joseph Johnson patent lever hunting case gold watch and chain, the gift being by Alfred Bamber, Esq. The presentation was made in the house of the Hope Fire Company, at the conclusion of the regular meeting of that organization. The presentation speech was made by Edward Quinn, Esq., and was received by Mr. Payson himself in a neat and appropriate speech. The gift is a beautiful piece of jewelry, and bears on its cap the following inscription:—

"Volunteer Fire Department.
"*Requiescat in pace.*

"Presented by Alfred Bamber to Edward Payson, as an appreciation of faithful performance of duty while Secretary of the Hope Fire Company. June 15, 1871."

The above inscription is no idle compliment to Mr. Payson. The temperament of the man would not allow him to be other than active in the discharge of his duties. A more wide-awake officer it would have been difficult to find, and he united with this admirable quality so much of good sense and good humor that he became immensely popular with the old volunteers.

Statue to Sir Walter Scott.—The managers in charge of the celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott have put in circulation a paper of which the following is a copy:—

"The subscribers hereto agree to pay to James L. Claghorn, treasurer, the amounts set opposite their respective names, for the purpose of purchasing and erecting in Fairmount Park a marble statue of Sir Walter Scott, in honor of the hundredth anniversary of his birth, August, 1871."

Sunday at Cape May.—The Sunday mail train, via West Jersey Railroad, commences its regular trips next Sunday, the 18th instant, leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 A. M.; returning, leaves the Cape at 5 P. M. Excursion tickets by this train are sold at the low rate of $3.

MORAL SCIENCE ASSOCIATION.

Proceedings This Morning—Address by President Sampson, of Columbian College—Reports of Committees.

The third day's session of the Constituent Congress of the American International Christian Moral Science Association was begun this morning at 10 o'clock, in Common Council chamber. Pending the absence of a committee the members present organized themselves into a *conversazioni*, and selected Rev. Dr. Parker, of Washington, to preside. Prayer was offered. Rev. J. L. Bidwell, of Massachusetts, and Rev. Dr. Dick, of Buffalo, and others took part in the conversation.

Dr. Parker, of Washington, having occasion to leave for his native city at 11 o'clock, was called upon by Dr. Cather for a few remarks.

Dr. Parker predicted the success of the new organization, because he believed that it contained germinal principles with which no body can die. He bade them God speed and to be of good courage. And, trusting to God for guidance and power for support, the new organization will march victoriously to the accomplishment of its great destiny.

The committee here returned, and the regular meeting was organized by calling Professor Russell Sturges to the chair.

The Chairman then introduced Rev. Dr. Sampson, President of Columbian College, of Washington, a gentleman who is in thorough accord with the principles of the new society. Dr. Sampson regarded the great progress of modern civilization to be mainly due to the perfection with which it has carried on the work of organizing and harmonizing the forces of nature.

From the principles of heat we get steam, and from electricity we obtain the telegraph. But these are elements of nature, the moral and material. In England to-day the material is in advance, while in Germany the moral takes the precedence. The subject of Christian ethics fairly comes within the organization of the intellectual forces of the day. This association is an organization for moral power and control.

The speaker then went on to say that these projects would come from the Christian Church, from religious and not irreligious men. Religion has always been the controlling power. It was the ambition of Cicero to be *Pontifex Maximus*, because, he said, in that office he could exert more control, in court, camp, and Senate, than in any other way.

The speaker alluded to the great necessity of a system of Christian ethics, and commented powerfully on the weakness in regulating certain abuses, such as divorce for instance, all from its want of organization. He touched briefly on Christian economics, and then proceeded to discuss the bearing of civil laws on questions of morals. Liquor shops are now licensed by law, and it has been proposed to legalize houses of ill fame.

The speaker drew a vivid picture of the outrages of the Commune of Paris, aided in their riotous proceedings by hordes of prostitutes. In France this vicious system has prevailed, and to-day we see the practical effects of such a system. This is no theory. We have plain, damaging facts. They had the authority of government for the violation of the marriage relation, and we have the disruption of the family and the destruction of the State. What a frightful result!

The speaker here dwelt upon the distinction between civil and religious liberty, and defined the limits of each. The Church is a man's home, his castle. Government cannot enter it. It can draft him into the army and collect his taxes, but when it attempts to enter his family it oversteps the end for which it was created.

President Sampson enforced this idea with great power, and he was much applauded in consequence. The address was a powerful and eloquent effort, and at the conclusion a vote of cordial thanks was passed.

Rev. Mr. Pentecost, from the Committee on Constitution, submitted the following report:—

First. This association shall be called the American and International Christian Moral Science Association.

Second. The objects of this association shall be to define, promote, and manifest the visibility and unity of the Catholic Church of Christ, which we hold to be the sum of all particular evangelical denominations; to elevate, unify, and strengthen the conscience of its members; to consecrate, systematize, and develop the resources and agencies of the Church, and thereby under the Divine blessing hasten the time so long desired when the kingdoms of this world shall become the kingdoms of our Lord and His Christ.

METHODS.

Third. The holding an of annual congress in each country and an international congress once in five years, for the discussion of scientific method of such questions only as are common to the whole Church of Christ.

The creation by the discussions of this congress of a catholic science of morals under the following sections:—

1. Source of morals.
2. Spiritual "
3. Intellectual "
4. Social "
5. Material "

The securing for the subject of Christian stewardship or Scriptural economics—as the equivalent of political economy—a more prominent place in the study, teachings, and discipline of the Church.

CONDITION OF MEMBERSHIP.

Fourth. Membership in some evangelical church, with loyalty to its own denomination.

Recognition of the members of all such churches as catholic fellow-churchmen and loyalty for the sake of the Head to all the members of the Church of Christ.

Jealousy for the honor of Christ and the purity and efficiency of His Church, and an expression of this by the contribution annually of $25 for clerical and $50 for lay members.

Entire simplicity of purpose, abnegation of self in the fulfilment of duties so sacred and responsible to Christ and His people.

OBJECTS AND SCALE OF EXPENDITURES.

1. Objects—(1.) The working of this association. (2.) The holding of the annual congress. (3.) The publication and distribution of its literature.

After providing for the expenses of the above-named objects, the residue of the funds shall be devoted to the last-named object.

The officers of the association shall consist of President, Vice-Presidents, Treasurer, Secretaries, and an Executive Council, to consist of not more than twenty members from each of the five districts indicated by the first by-laws, to be elected at each annual congress.

George F. Pentecost,
Richard Newton,
G. D Pike,
Russell Sturges, Jr.

BY-LAWS.

1. That any members of an evangelical denomination may become an associated member of this association by the annual payment of $10 for gentlemen and $5 for ladies, which shall enable them to attend, but not participate in the discussions or voting of the association, and to receive a copy of all the annual proceedings and publications of the association.

2. That the annual congress shall not be held two successive years in the same city, and that each congress shall decide the time and place of the next meeting.

3. That the country be divided into five sections or districts, each district to be represented in the association with not more than one hundred members; that it be in the power of the congress to alter or change the boundaries of said districts at any annual meeting.

4. The following standing committees shall be appointed at each congress:—Finance Committee, to consist of three members; Publishing and Auditing of the same number.

5. All disbursements of the funds of the association be under the order of the Finance Committee.

The constitution and by-laws were adopted, and after fixing the time of the next congress, which was decided to be held in New York on the last week of April, 1872, the convention adjourned.

House Robbery.—On Wednesday afternoon the house of Mrs. Smith, No. 2316 Tulip street, was entered through a rear window, while the family was absent, and robbed of a silver watch, six silver teaspoons and four tablespoons marked "R. M. T." $500 in greenbacks lay rolled in a bundle of clothes near where these goods were taken from, but the thieves missed them.

Information Wanted.—Emily Thompson, ten years of age, was taken some time since from one of our charitable institutions by a Mrs. Larkins who removed her to her own home, No. 140 West Twenty-second street, New York. The name of the institution from which she was removed is wanted at the Mayor's office.

A Serious Fall.—John H. Goldsmith, living at No. 1364 Thompson street, on Wednesday night, while asleep, walked out of a second story window. He was hurt badly about the head, had his hip dislocated, leg broken, and received serious internal injuries.

Declined.—Mr. George D. Budd has declined the nomination for school director tendered him by the Republican Convention of the Eighth ward.

An Outrage.—Berry Collins heaved cobblestones at a Second and Third street car last night, was arrested, and now groans under heavy bail.

Unfilial.—John Prim, living at No. 1579 Edgemont street, beat his mother last night, and was held by Alderman Neill to answer.

GRASPING GIRLS.

They Break into Houses and Steal.

The police have just discovered the existence of a predatory band of girls in the western section of the city, and though their crimes are not so heinous as those of the other gangs of lawless youth, they have been serious enough to invite the special attention of the municipal officers. Yesterday the police succeeded in arresting two of these precocious misses, who yielded stubbornly to superior force, and, bathed in tears, were escorted to the nearest station-house. Their names they gave as Annie Furman and Sarah Burk, and their respective ages twelve to thirteen. They broke into a vacant tenant-house on Walnut street, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth, by scaling with the nimbleness of a cat, despite their cumbrous skirts, the rear fence, and "jimmied" the door. This they accomplished with such dexterity as to not alarm the denizens of the adjoining houses. To this house these girls and the rest of the "gang" resorted nightly, using the bath, washing their clothes, disposing of the spoils of their day's labor, and then stretching themselves on the uncarpeted floors to sleep. In time the neighbors discovered them, the police drove them away, and the house was locked up. A few days after, these youthful Amazons approached from the rear another large house in the neighborhood, that had just been vacated. One of them leaped on the fence, unfastened the gate, and let in her coadjutors, and finding the kitchen door open, they entered the house. Discovering that the door leading from the kitchen to the other portions of the house was locked, they seized a meat ax that had been forgotten, and burst it open. Alarmed at the noise of their assault upon the door, they quickly retreated, carrying with them two pair of scales and a thermometer. In their retreat the officers came upon them and secured Annie and Sarah. This gang of girls, one of the offshoots of the notorious "Gut" gang, are guilty of petty larcenies, and even house robbery. The captured ones are held to answer.

PAPAL ANNIVERSARY.

The Twenty-fifth Anniversary of the Election of Pope Pius IX.

To-day twenty-five years ago the College of Cardinals which assembled at Rome elected to the position of Pope of the Roman Catholic Church Pius IX, and to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of that event is celebrated by the whole Catholic world. The tradition of the Church is that no Pope has reigned for twenty-five years since St. Peter. Several reached within a few days of that period, but to none save Pius IX has the privilege been given of seeing the years of St. Peter. The day will be observed with great ceremony at St. Peter's (German) Church, Fifth and Girard avenue. High Mass will be celebrated at 5 and 7½ o'clock A. M., and 8½ o'clock the male members of the congregation will assemble in the school house, and, forming a procession, will march up Fifth street to Master, down Master to Fourth, down Fourth to Brown, up Brown to Fifth, and up Fifth to the church, where they will attend High Mass at 10½ o'clock. At 10 o'clock the new organ of the church will be blessed and at the mass will be played for the first time.

The Philopatrian Institute will commemorate the event by a grand illumination of the hall of the institute, No. 1227 Locust street. The entire building, four stories in height, will be brilliantly illuminated, transparencies containing appropriate inscriptions will be displayed, while a meeting will be held, at which addresses having reference to the event will be delivered and resolutions adopted.

On next Sunday, at half-past 10 o'clock A. M., solemn High Mass will be celebrated at Holy Trinity Church, and a sermon having special reference to the occasion will be delivered. The societies will attend in a body, as also at St. Peter's on the following Sunday and at St. Alphonsus' on Sunday, July 2.

PASSION.

An Attempted Murder.

G. W. Dedrick, attorney and counsellor, has his office at No. 115 South Seventh street. Ernest Krause is a small but easily exasperated Teuton, who resides at No. 410 Sergeant street, between Amber and Canal. From the incoherent remarks of the latter we learn that at one o'clock this afternoon Krause called upon Dedrick, who was his attorney in some matter involving $2000, and that, strong in the belief that the "lawyer was going back on him," as he said, he drew a revolver and fired at Dedrick. The latter crying "I am shot," rushed from his office, and disappeared into Sansom street, while Officer John McLaughlin, being near at hand, rushed into the office, seized the trembling wretch who had fired the revolver and wrenched the still smoking weapon from his grasp. He was escorted to the Central Station, and only said "I shot him; he was going back on me."

In a few moments High Constable Curley and Detectives Haggerty and Keish arrived at the office of the lawyer, and finding him out, wondered where he could be. Some suggested "at the drug store," but in a few moments the subject of their thoughts appeared, rather excited in mind and pallid in countenance. The bullet struck him in the side, and he rushed out, as we have said; but upon looking down, he discovered, to his infinite joy, that the missile had been stopped in its career by a suspender button, and that really he had sustained no more serious injury than a fright and a small contusion beneath the said button. He went to the station, Squire Kerr heard the case, and Krause was held to answer.

Wife-masher.—John Culin, living at Thirty-seventh and Centre streets, West Philadelphia, whipped his wife yesterday. Alderman Lungren committed him to answer.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Dock Cases.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.

The case tried first to-day was that of Robert Johnson, a conductor on the Walnut Street Railway, charged with assault and battery upon John Bassing. A squabble took place between them as to whether Bassing had paid twenty-five or ten cents, which resulted in Johnson throwing Bassing off the car. The jury were convinced that Bassing was the party in error, that he was using shockingly vile language, and ought to have been ejected, and therefore they acquitted Johnson.

Martin Welsh pleaded guilty to a charge of assault and battery upon James Fahey. The parties are brothers-in-law, and stand in a Callowhill street market, but do not love each other. Fahey said that one day last week as he was attending to business at his stand, Welsh approached him from the rear, and introducing himself with the remark, "Are you the best man in the market?" struck him behind the ear and hit him on the neck. Welsh told the Judge that at Fahey's invitation they had a good round about a year ago, and Fahey threw up the sponge; they repeated the set-to on fair grounds in the market, and Fahey was whipped again, and then he had to bring the matter into court. He concluded by saying, "If I had been whipped as fairly and badly as Fahey, that would have been the end of it."

The Judge ordered him to pay a fine of $10, and give security in $500 to keep the peace for one year.

Samuel McClintock and Henry de Moulin pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary, and were found guilty by the jury of assault and battery with intent to kill Edwin L. Reickert. These are notorious scoundrels, and De Moulin, an unusually handsome young man, has already in his short life been convicted of six or eight different crimes. In this case, it appears that on Monday evening last they entered Mr. Shinn's house, at Broad and Spruce streets, and were discovered. Mr. Shinn obtained the assistance of Mr. Reickert and several other parties, and found the fellows in the water-closet, whither they had retreated from the kitchen.

Upon being taken back to the kitchen by their captors, they made a resistance that was worthy of genuine burglars. McClintock seized a flat-iron and hammered Mr. Reickert over the head with it in such a manner as would soon have killed him had he not received a full blow between the eyes and been knocked down.

The Judge said there was but one way of treating such felons, and that was to give them the full benefit of the law, and thereupon he sentenced them to thirteen years each in the Eastern Penitentiary.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

SECOND BOARD.

$1000 Sch N 6s 82..	80¾	100 sh O C & A R..	32½
$4000 Cata R new 7s	85	100 sh Penna R 60d.	61¾
400 sh Leh Nav 5s..	97	300 do....b30.	61¾
50 sh N Pa R..b5.	38¾	119 do...allot.	61
60 do.....s5.	48¾	17 do...allot.	61

THIRD EDITION

NEWS FROM THE PLAINS.

The General Indian Council.

Important Proceedings.

Exciting News from China.

The American Squadron in Battle.

Naval Fight at Corea.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

General Indian Council.

Chicago, June 16.—The special correspondent of the *Times* reports from Okmulgee, Indian Territory, June 6, the assembling of the General Council of Indian Nations, to consider the proposed constitution. Enoch Hoag, Indian Superintendent, presided. Soon after assembling General Sherman, General Marcy, Colonel McCoy, and Colonel Tourtelotte were introduced and received with special honors.

In response to the request of a delegate General Sherman made a brief address.

He complimented the delegates on their intelligence and skill in debate, which had been exhibited in previous councils. He described the unsafe condition of the Arrapahoes, Apaches, Cheyennes, Camanches, and other uncivilized tribes. They were in the way of the great thoroughfare leading from the Mississippi to the Pacific shore, and in their wanderings they frequently come into collision with parties of American people. His hearers clearly understood how idle it was for any power to seek to stand in the way of the expansion and growth of the white race.

Their brethren had been crowded out of one State after another—the Seminoles from Florida, the Cherokees from Georgia, the Shawnees, Osages, and Wyandottes from Kansas—and still the American people, aided with constant accessions of population from all parts of the world, were yet spreading out and forever demanding fresh territory in which to found homes.

The delegates he was addressing represented tribes who had country secured to them by treaties with the United States. It was as fair and as fine a country as the foot of man ever trod. The population of that Territory did not exceed sixty thousand persons, and it was fully capable of supporting in abundance a population of sixty millions.

It was a finer country than Kansas, a finer country than Nebraska. It was equal in fertility to Illinois. The speaker believed in the white race. He knew the American people were aggressive, and perhaps violent, but he would have it understood they vindicated their aggressiveness by their increasing industry and energy, and the careful ends to which they applied all they acquired. He could see no reason why the Indians should not be the equal of the white man. His body was equally robust and his brain as large.

Now, said the General, what are you going to do? You are met in council to adopt a constitution, frame laws for the government of your territory, and harmonize your various tribes under one confederation. You cannot do this without harmony, without mutual concession, and a willingness to yield a corresponding benefit for every advantage that is conceded to you. You cannot all be Creeks, Choctaws, or Cherokees. Each must sacrifice something for the benefit of the whole, and the additional security they would gain by the confederation of their whole number would pay them ten-fold for whatever concession they might be called upon to make.

In honor of the social visits of these distinguished white brethren, the council did not enter into the consideration of any business, but spent the remainder of the afternoon in pleasant conversation, in which Mr. William Ross, "Cherokee," Coleman Cole, "Choctaw," Pleasant Porter, "Muskakee," and Joseph P. Folsom, Choctaw, bore a prominent part.

General Sherman and party left for Fort Gibson. The business session proper opened to-day. The delegates showed much ability and familiarity with parliamentary laws governing legislative bodies.

The chairman, in his remarks favoring harmony and united action, said a vast influence, adverse to the interests of their people, was at work in Washington and elsewhere. Railroad corporations, the moneyed monopolies, were casting a covetous glance upon that rich and beautiful territory, and if by want of concert of action and a fair adjustment of interests they failed to provide themselves with a confederated form of government which should give strength and stability to their political and social institutions, the speaker would warn them that they were placing themselves in great danger. In addition to the powerful capital, the whole rude border element was striving to crowd them out, and already their northern border was overrun by unscrupulous intruders. He would remind them that in union there was strength, and the utmost need existed for their urging upon their people to take prompt action in ratifying a constitution which should bind their social fabric together, and give strength and harmony to their relations as an united people.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Fight Between the Chinese and the American Squadron.

Washington, June 16.—A Cabinet meeting was held to-day, at which Secretary Robeson read a despatch from Admiral Rodgers, commanding the Asiatic squadron, received this morning at the Navy Department, via San Francisco, giving an account of a fight between the Chinese on the Corean peninsula and the combined forces of Americans and Europeans connected with the squadrons in those waters.

Although the despatch has not yet been made public, it is understood that Admiral Rogers was conveying to Corea a number of Coreans whom he had rescued from shipwreck, intending to show the friendliness of civilized nations as contrasted with the acts of the Coreans who not long ago murdered a French crew wrecked on their coast.

The boats' crews from the French, English, Prussian, and American vessels on this mission were fired on by the Chinese, who probably were not aware of the object of the expedition. A fight ensued, in which the Chinese were punished, and Admiral Rodgers intimates a renewal of the conflict next day.

FOURTH EDITION

AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

Presidential Appointments.

Weston's Weary Walk.

The Chattanooga Excitement

Railway Seized by a Mob.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Appointments by the President.

Washington, June 16.—The President made the following appointments to day:—James Coy, Assessor of Internal Revenue, Second district of Utah; H. W. Wilkinson, Collector of Customs at Pearl River, Miss.; John H. Pitts and John H. Wickizer, Commissioners to attend the Centennial Anniversary of American Independence at Philadelphia.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

General Smith,

Second Assistant Postmaster-General, is somewhat better. The President has tendered him the Governorship of New Mexico.

Commissioner of Education Eaton has returned from the South. He reports the condition of the schools in some respects gratifying.

There is Opposition to Free Schools

in parts of North Carolina, Alabama, and Mississippi.

The bids for furnishing

Subsistence to the Indians

will not be awarded for several days. The personal responsibility of the bidders is first to be ascertained.

At the Cabinet Meeting

all the members were present except Mr. Akerman. Routine business accumulated during the vacation was considered.

Mr. Delano goes West to-morrow.

Naval Orders.

Washington, June 16.—Lieutenant-Commander Elmer has been ordered to the receiving ship at Portsmouth, N. H.; Lieutenant Todd to the Severn; Lieutenant Hunter has been detached from the Severn and placed on sick leave.

FROM NEW YORK.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Papal Celebration.

New York, June 16.—The Catholic population to-day celebrates the jubilee of Pope Pius IX. The east side of the city, from Second avenue, was gay with flags of every nationality. The Papal fete was observed in all the Catholic churches as a holiday. The numerous masses from an early hour participated at solemn High Mass of thanksgiving, commencing at 10:30 A. M. in St. Patrick's Cathedral.

Ferry Boat Burned.

The steam ferry boat Seneca, recently bought to run between Staten Island and Bergen Point, N. J., was burned last night. It was probably the work of an incendiary.

Weston's Walk.

New York, June 16.—Weston accomplished 341 miles at eleven o'clock to-day, and will probably complete the 400 miles within time.

A Wife Beater.

New York, June 16.—At No. 28 Union street, Brooklyn, this mording, John Layton beat and cut his wife so that her recovery is next to impossible. He was arrested.

FROM THE WEST.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Suicide, Etc.

Tuscola, Ill., June 16.—J. A. Gage committed suicide by taking poison, on Monday last. Gage had been arrested at the instance of Colonel J. A. G. Miller, special agent of the Post Office Department, for forgery and abstracting money from a letter.

The wheat crop in this section was never better than this season. The harvest is about ten days earlier than usual.

Railway Meeting.

Milwaukee, June 16.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Paul and Pacific Railroad, held at St. Paul yesterday, the following board of directors were elected:—L. Wilmer, J. Gregory Smith, E. D. Rice, Charles B. Wright, William G. Moorehead, S. B. Campbell, and George L. Becker.

Fatal Accident.

St. Paul, June 16.—Mrs. Tulles, of St. Paul, was thrown from a carriage yesterday and instantly killed.

FROM THE SOUTH.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Railway Excitement at Chattanooga.

Nashville, June 16.—The railroad excitement at Chattanooga is unabated. Yesterday about one hundred and fifty employes from Alabama seized a locomotive and two cars at the depot in Chattanooga, and went off with them down the Chattanooga and Alabama Railroad. The locomotive and cars were under attachment and pursuit was made, but the captors had cut the wires.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

Visiting Firemen.

Boston, June 16.—The Savannah fire company arrived this morning, and received a cordial welcome by delegations of the Charlestown fire department, to which city they were escorted.

New York Produce Market.

New York, June 16.—Cotton strong; sales 2000 bales; middling uplands, 20½c.; middling Orleans, 20¾c. Flour quiet and steady, and market without decided change; sales 7000 barrels. Wheat quiet and steady, and nominally unchanged. Corn firm, and stock scarce; sales 56,000 bushels; inferior and common mixed Western, 73@75c.; good to choice Western, 76@77c. Oats quiet and steady; sales 18,000 bushels Ohio, 65@69c. Beef dull; plain mess, $10@14; extra mess, $14@17. Pork dull; new mess, $15@15 25. Lard steady. Whisky dull and nominal at 92½c.

Baltimore Produce Market.

Baltimore, June 16.—Cotton—Advancing tendency; low middlings, 19½@19¾c. Flour fairly active; Howard street superfine $5 56; do. extra, $6 25@7 25; do. family, $7 25@8 50; City Mills superfine, $5@7 25; do. extra, $6 50@8; do. family, $8@11; Western superfine, $5 25@6; do. extra, $6 25@7 25; do. family, $7 25@8 25. Wheat quiet and unchanged. Corn—Southern white active at 89 290c.; Southern yellow quiet at 77@79c.; mixed Western, 76@77c. Oats quiet at 76@81c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky quiet and steady at 93½c.

Milwaukee Markets.

Milwaukee, June 16—9:30 A. M.—Wheat dull and nominal. No. 1, $1 29; No. 2, $1 27½. Receipts, 118,000; shipments, 85,000. Freights—sail, 5½c.; steam, 9½c.

FROM EUROPE.

[BY ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Exclusively to The Evening Telegraph.

The Pope to Go to Corsica.

London, June 16.—It is said that upon the entry of King Victor Emanuel into Rome the Pope will at once go to Corsica.

Latest Cable Quotations.

London, June 16—4:30 P. M.—Consols, 92¼ for money and account. U. S. 5-20s of 1862, 90¾; of 1865, old, 90¾; of 1867, 90½, 10-40s, 88¾.

Frankford, June 16.—U. S. 5-20 bonds, 96½.

Paris, June 16.—Rentes 62f. 53c., ex interest.

Liverpool, June 16—4:30 P. M.—Cotton firm; uplands, 8¼@8¾d.; Orleans, 8¾d. Sales to day 20,000 bales, including 7000 for export and speculation. Stock of cotton afloat, 436,000 bales; American, 132,000 bales. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester firm. Cheese, 61s. Bacon, 36s. for Cumberland cut. Refined petroleum, 18½d.

London, June 16—4:30 P. M.—Sugar afloat, 31s. 6d.

New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, June 16—Stocks steady. Money 3 per cent. Gold, 112¾. 5-20s, 1862, coupons, 112; do. 1864, cp., 111; do. 1865, cp., 112; do. 1865, new, 114½; do. 1867, 114¾; do. 1868, 114¾; 10 40s, 110; Virginia 6s, new, 73; Missouri 6s, 96; Canton Co., 84½; Cumberland preferred, 48; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 98¾; Erie, 20½; Reading, 117; Adams Express, 80½; Michigan Central, 125; Michigan Southern, 114½; Illinois Central, 146; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 119½; Chicago and Rock Island, 121¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 59¾.

DEFENSE OF THE EMPIRE.

Prince Napoleon to Jules Favre.

Peace is signed with the conqueror; Paris, the grand capital, is in flames, its finest and most venerable structures are reduced to ashes, blood flows in streams, your work is complete! The deep sorrow which weighs down each French heart must not be allowed to obscure that reason which has the right to require of you a strict reckoning for the accumulated disasters you have caused. The 4th September, the armistice discussed at Ferrieres, the defense of Paris, the preliminaries of Versailles, the 18th March, the peace of Frankfort, the burning of Paris—behold your mournful dates! History will call you *l'homme fatal*. It will find in your conduct but one motive for action—the hate for the name of Napoleon. The war *funeste*, commenced the 19th of July, 1870, by the empire, is terminated the 10th of this May, by the government without name to which you belong. But what is this government? Is it the national defense? No! for you have done nothing but capitulate. Is it a government of national restoration? No! for France is invaded by anarchy and disorganization. Is it a monarchy? No! Is it a republic? Still less! Is it liberty? No! Where was it at the elections oppressed by decrees of ostracism, withdrawn at the last moment, after having falsified the choice of the citizens? It is a collection of every evil, held together by the absence of order, of security, of liberty, and of strength. Let us descend the steps by which you have conducted us to the depths of the abyss. The 4th of September you propose *la decheance*, the riot guided by you drives away your colleagues, you break your oath, against universal suffrage you proceed to usurp power at the Hotel de Ville. The empire had committed great faults, our defeats were great, but our disasters date from you. Let each bear his part. Without doubt it was a grievous error to count too much upon the forces of France, and to commit in 1870 the fault which Prussia committed in 1806; too look to much to our victories under the great republic and the first empire; to think too little of the powerful enemy we had to combat; to contemplate the Crimea in 1854 and Italy in 1859, instead of calmly looking in the face the German forces in 1870 headed by remarkable men. I neither wish to, nor can I, deny these faults, for which the Napoleons pay far more heavily by their heartfelt grief than by their mere exile; but the Emperor has never sought to cling to the throne by a peace which might save his power by imposing too great sacrifices on France. Mark! we have one consolation, that of having fallen with the country, while, on the contrary, your elevation dates from its misfortunes. You know better than any one else the conditions which Napoleon III could have obtained from Prussia at Sedan. Undoubtedly they were hard, but incomparably better than those accepted by you. Our sacrifices would not have borne comparison with those you have subscribed to, without reckoning that we should have avoided the months of disorder brought on by the government of the non-defense of Paris, and by the odious and impotent dictature of those of your colleagues, emigrants in balloon, pillaging and oppressing our provinces. Up to the fall of the empire we had submitted to great misfortunes, but these were reparable, as have been those you find recorded in the history of many great peoples; since the 4th September, on the contrary, there are no longer such misfortunes, but there are disasters which find no parallel in history. The faults belong to the empire, the disasters to you; and I ask myself if, amidst the faults of the empire, its greatest has not been to have tolerated within itself your criminal attempts. The inevitable consequence of your usurpation is the revolution of March 18, which you accuse to-day, and the burning of Paris, for which you are responsible. I do not judge those who under the frightful circumstances have accepted the perhaps inevitable preliminaries of Versailles, and still less do I judge the Assembly which ratified them. I do not believe that I have the right. But you; you are inexcusable, for your acts of the 4th September, for having badly defended Paris, for having pledged the country by a mere rhetorician's phrase, for having kept arms in the hands of an over-excited population—arms which were thenceforth useless against the foreigner, and dangerous to themselves; for having aggravated the preliminaries by the treaty of peace; and, alas! in a word, by having finished with the destruction of Paris. You have filled up the cup to the brim—France is indignant, and posterity will judge you. In the darkness in which France is plunged—in face of those *furieux* who, in their delirium, burn our monuments, overturn the column, and break the glorious bronze of which each fragment makes a wound in the heart of each of our soldiers—it is necessary to seek for healthy light. This is not to be found in the intrigues of pretenders, but in the will of the nation itself; otherwise there can be nothing but struggle and confusion. It is not in a principle which is in the negation of modern society; in a white flag which France no longer remembers; in the negation of universal suffrage; in the "white terror" succeeding the red terror; in the fusion of pretenders; in the return of the French Stuarts; it is not thus that France can find the haven of safety. No! for a new society, a new symbol, is required. It requires—and modern rights will it—the abdication of all before the will of the people, freely and directly expressed. Besides this—once more I repeat—there is nothing but chaos. Faith in monarchy cannot be imposed. The only base upon which a government in France can affirm its principle, the only source from which it can draw legitimacy and force, is by an appeal to the people, which we claim, and on which France ought to insist.

Napoleon (Jerome).

London, May 31, 1871.

FOR CAPE MAY.

Sunday Mail Trains via West Jersey Railroads,

Commencing SUNDAY, June 18, 1871.

Leave Philadelphia, Market Street Ferry, 7:30 A. M.

Leave Cape May 5 P. M.

Excursion Tickets, $3 00 each.

6 16 2t WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

LAW AND PATENT OFFICES.